

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

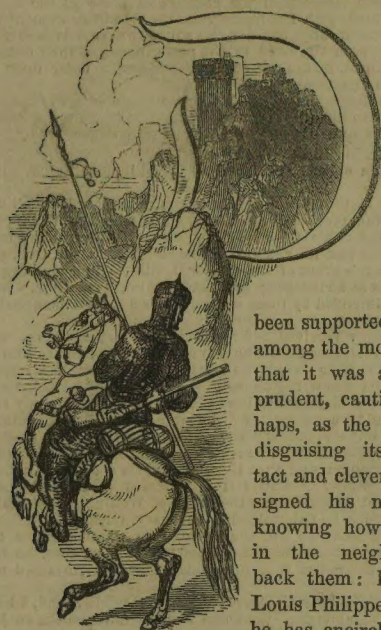


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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1847.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE FRENCH MINISTRY.



nals in heavier fines, and sets public opinion as much at defiance as any of the old Bourbons in the most palmy days

URING the last few weeks, and at the present moment, France is filled with rumours respecting its Government, that appear to be every day sinking "the system" of Louis Philippe lower and lower in the estimation of the people. The dynasty of 1830 has hitherto

been supported by a general impression among the monied and trading classes that it was a "safe Government"—prudent, cautious; as tyrannical, perhaps, as the *régime* it superseded, but disguising its oppressions with more tact and cleverness. Charles the Tenth signed his mad ordinances without knowing how many troops there were in the neighbourhood of Paris to back them: he committed a blunder. Louis Philippe signs no ordinances; but he has encircled Paris with forts, imprisons more editors, mulets the jour-

of their power. His whole reign, from its beginning to the present hour, has exhibited too much cleverness and trick to be respected: it has been the supremacy of cunning. For nearly twenty years has a great nation, and all its interests, material and moral, been sacrificed to a miserable, almost morbid, and, in a Monarch, contemptible nepotism. To see policy, treaties, sacrifices of treasure, all directed to the mean purpose of "providing for my family," is enough to disgust those who believe that the Ruler of a State has higher duties, and should have higher aims, than a plebeian tuft-hunter fishing for a good connection, or a stock-jobber speculating "for the rise," that his balance at his banker's may show a cipher the more. Paternal love is a beautiful feeling; but, in common life, it is not admitted as a plea in defence of crime and breach of trust. The trust undertaken by a Monarch is the greatest of all; and it is the highest of crimes in him to abuse it, even though it be done that "his children may be Kings." The historian of the reign of Louis Philippe will have to record a long application of great resources to the gaining of petty ends; to speak of France depressed, that Princes might be dowered at home, or wedded abroad at the risk of the peace of the world, and with certain injury to the well-being of millions.

It could not but come to pass that the example of the Monarch—self-seeking, avaricious even to sordidness, and unscrupulous in word and act, when a point was to be gained—should operate upon his Ministers; it is not too bold an assertion to say that no great statesman could hold power under the King of the French; he has never had a Minister who held his place a day beyond the period at which he could not or would not be a mere instrument of the King's family and pecuniary aggrandisement. The King's

safety, the King's interest, were the first things to be secured; the welfare of the people might be neglected, if that was done. The moment Thiers compromised the Government abroad, he was dismissed; the moment Guizot becomes useless at home, he will be dismissed; and neither Thiers nor Guizot has ever ventured to originate any great measures of internal improvement. The post of Minister has been little more than an agency for the "head of the house" in the Tuileries, who was not to be disturbed by changes in the policy of the firm: the agent had only to keep things as they were in the home department, and be ready to defend any questionable stroke of trade on the part of his principal, and he might waste the capital, and mortgage the resources of the concern, almost at pleasure, provided a due share of the loans and credits went into the Royal strong box, or was paid to the account of "the family." The consequence has been, that the clerks and servants, as a body, have become demoralised; and it is only by a quarrel among the bribe payers and bribe receivers, that a part of the corruptions have come to light.

We shall not plunge into all the maze of venality, to which even those on the spot do not seem to have a perfect clue. Honours bought and sold—titles bartered for political and literary support—privileges, commercial and theatrical, bargained for, and bestowed for a price—all these things inspire as much contempt for those who buy, as those who sell them; they are exposed more from anger than honesty; if the mean traffic had succeeded, the world would have heard nothing about it. But the affectation of the political virtues, the cant about freedom, and liberty, and progress, under which servility, and oppression, and fraud are concealed—that is what disgusts: and it is afflicting, too, when we consider



PLEASURE-BOATS ON THE SERPENTINE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



that a great and high-spirited nation is weighed down by the "system," and is placed between two necessities—that of bearing it, or shaking it off by a national convulsion; involving perils that make present evils preferred.

We do not suspect Guizot, the somewhat austere Genevese, of the vulgar vices of inferior minds, that are unable to resist the opportunities of office. But all his severe political morality cannot exempt him from the influence of the means by which a French Minister can alone sustain himself. First, he must serve the King; next, he has a Chamber elected by a constituency, which, for a population of thirty-five millions, is the mere mockery of a representation. The King is powerful; the people is legally and constitutionally weak: between the King and the people are the two Chambers almost entirely governed and swayed by the immense number of offices and places in the gift of the Crown. Under these circumstances, a Minister may affect political purity, and "praise the lean and sallow abstinence" from official gains, as much as he will; individually, he may practice what he preaches; but he must connive at corruption in others: he must subdue his nature to the element he works in, and rule by the influences nearest his hand. He cannot appeal to free principles; it would not suit "the system;" he can seek no support from great masses of public opinion; its expression is proscribed and forbidden; he must lackey the power above him as the first condition of his official existence, and he must buy support from those who have it to sell, as the second. If he is very scrupulous, like Guizot, he may permit it to be bought for him, and use the article without recognising the purchase of it. The age, even in France, seems to require a little hypocrisy. When our close borough system was in its fullest vigour, and the House of Lords nominated the majority of the House of Commons as certainly as the Peers appointed their own footmen, Walpole openly governed by money and offices; he bought votes with Crown patronage, and acknowledged it. In England, the Aristocracy was all-powerful; the Crown, scarce settled after a revolution, and not safe from a rebellion, was weak; in France, at the present day, the Crown is predominant, the Aristocracy weak, the Constituencies small, servile, and dependent; they are bribed by petty offices to elect, the elected are bribed by larger offices to vote, and their votes keep the Ministers in power with all the forms of a free and Constitutional Government: but the arrangement is perfectly understood, and the spirit of the representative system has as little to do with it as it had with the power of Walpole in England in the first half of the last century. The one check in France is that vast mass of public opinion existing outside the narrow circle of the Franchise; and as political agitation is not permitted, that opinion, when it is roused to action, has only one mode of expressing itself—it loads muskets and builds barricades.

It did so seventeen years ago, changed a dynasty, and got a Citizen King. Louis Philippe has never forgot the lesson he learned from his own success; he no sooner rose on the violence of Republicanism, than he began to repress it. Those who placed him on the Throne with so little ceremony, thought they could shake him from it with still less; and while he was settling himself in his seat, the King favoured the delusion. He played the Bourgeois, and acted the part to perfection; with his broad hat and his large umbrella he paced the Boulevards, and shook hands with patriotic bankers and "free and independent" grocers; he was all smiles and humility, the thorough good citizen, the perfect family man. The greetings in the market place were part of his rôle; and who would have dreamed that in the brain covered by that commonplace beaver, there lurked even then the idea of fourteen "detached forts," and an *enceinte continue*? Little by little he showed what was in him; the Republicans found they had got a master, not a servant, and their rage was intense in proportion to the degree to which they had duped themselves. Fighting would not undo what fighting had done; so satires, songs, epigrams, caricatures showered, with all the spirit of wit sharpened by hatred. Never was King so libelled; the walls of Paris were covered with grotesque drawings of the "old Pear," which men swore they would eat; but they did not—on the contrary, the old Pear eat them! He has sucked and sucked millions on millions out of them; the nation has physically sunk since the Revolution of July; all its material interests are neglected; the navy is decreasing, stores are purloined, misapplied, or wasted; railways are more backward than even among the Germans, that slowest and most divided of people. Postal reform, commercial reform—nothing is done in them; the public revenues are anticipated, the annual deficit is great and increasing; nothing seems to prosper but the King and his family; he heaps up gold in all the banks, and marries his children among all the Royalities of Europe. There is scarcely a State from which he has not drawn large dividends, and sent it a son or a daughter. Is he avenging on the French people the execution of his father and the exile of his race, by making them pay for its re-establishment in more than its former splendour? Certainly of the great duty of a ruler—the sacrifice of private feelings and advantages, for the good of all, that consciousness of the obligations of the kingly office, which was felt by a Frederick the Great, and even by a Louis the Eleventh—he has no idea. His purse and his family are his first thoughts; his kingdom is but the means by which the one may be filled and the other aggrandised. As the master is, so are the servants; the Cubières, and Testes, and Girardins are the natural produce of "the system," which perhaps they may help to destroy by exposing its rottenness.

#### PLEASURE-BOATS ON THE SERPENTINE.

THE formation of the sheet of water, known as "the Serpentine River," originated in the tasteful consideration of a Queen for the recreation of the people; and this in times when concessions were not so frequently made as in our day. In the reign of George the Second, Queen Caroline threw a string of ponds in Hyde Park into one, so as to form what is called "the Serpentine River," from its being not exactly straight, as all ponds and canals were before. "The Serpentine" is, indeed, in the form of a parallelogram, and was formed between 1730 and 1733, under the direction of Messrs. Withers and Kimberly, by order of the Queen. Of late years, the banks have been much improved: the road on the north side is now the fashionable afternoon drive; and the station of the Humane Society here is an architectural ornament; the boat-house, too, is a bit of the picturesque. The east end has not been neglected; and, at the west end, some twenty years since, an elegant and costly stone bridge was erected from the designs of the Messrs. Rennie. The ready communication by this means with Kensington Gardens is, likewise, a well planned accommodation.

"The Serpentine," as the reader well knows, has been a favourite resort, both in summer and winter. But, within the past month, a Minister, who is known to have the recreations of the people at heart, has consented to "the Serpentine" being made the medium of popular gratification, in a novel fashion. Lord Morpeth (as Chief Commissioner of the "Woods and Forests"), in the present dearth of employment for watermen on the Thames, has granted permission to some of them to ply and let boats on the Serpentine, on every day during the week, except Sunday, but not during the hours set apart for bathing. Regulations have been issued, with his Lordship's signature, which provide that no party shall exceed six, including children. Each boat to be provided with a life-buoy or cork cushion. The fares are to be 2s. an hour, and no hiring for less than an hour, except to cross the river, for which the fare is to be 6d. for three persons, or 1s. for more than three.

Our illustration shows "the River," with the new appointments; as well as some of the late improvements upon its banks.

LOSS OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP AND NEARLY TWO HUNDRED PASSENGERS.—The *Currick*, of Sunderland, Captain Thomson, master, was chartered for Irish emigrants by Lord Palmerston, early in April last, and sailed from Sligo towards the close of the month with nearly 200 on board. In so far as wind and weather were concerned, the voyage was at first prosperous, but there was much fever among the passengers. The vessel encountered a strong gale on the night of the 19th of May, and was driven about two o'clock next morning on a dangerous shoal about sixty miles east of Cape Rosarie, and went to pieces in the course of two hours. Not more than twenty-two of the two hundred passengers escaped; the crew were saved. The vessel is stated to have been fully insured.

ACCIDENT TO THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.—The Marquis of Londonderry was thrown from his horse on Saturday last in Chesham-place, and received some severe bruises. We are happy to learn, however, that the noble Marquis is gradually recovering from the effects of the accident.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

##### FRANCE.

Paris has been excited this week with another *scandale*. M. de Girardin now accuses M. Cunin-Gridaine, Minister of Commerce, of having corruptly accepted 500 definitive shares from one of the candidate companies for the concession of the Great Northern Railway. Some curious disclosures are expected in the Chamber on the subject. Messrs. Cubières, Teste, Parmentier, and Pellapra were interrogated, on Monday, by President Legagneur, one of the members of the Commission of the Peers, appointed to assist the Chancellor. The accused, it appears, indulge in unmeasured attacks and recriminations against each other.

The Chamber of Deputies has been occupied in discussing the usual grants to the Royal Theatres of Paris, and some amusing commentaries were made in reference to the subject. In spite of some opposition, the Académie Royale de Musique secured its 620,000f.; the Théâtre Français was favoured with 100,000f., in addition to its 200,000f.; and the Odéon retained possession of 100,000f. M. de Lavallette reckoned at about 9,000,000f. the annual receipts of the Paris theatres, which, whatever may have been the number of the theatres (and there are now near twenty), would appear for many years past to have averaged about the same amount.

The following is the value of the assistance afforded to their theatres by the principal cities of France:—Marseille, with an ordinary revenue of 3,700,000f., gives 100,000f. to its theatre; Bordeaux, with a revenue of 2,500,000f., gives 90,000f.; Lyons, with 3,700,000f., gives 83,000f.; Toulouse, with 1,650,000f., gives 60,000f.; Rouen, with 2,200,000f., gives 60,000f.; and Strasbourg, with 1,100,000f., 40,000f.

Among the *causeries* of Paris may be mentioned a report of a resolve of the young and beautiful Princess La Tremouille to appear on the stage! Every effort it is said has been used to dissuade her—but in vain. She persists in her determination to make a *début* at the Théâtre Français, in one of Rachel's parts, on the day that she becomes of age.

The Paris papers contain long reports of the proceedings in the Court of Peers against General Cubières and MM. Teste, Parmentier, and Pellapra.

The Court has decided that they shall be tried for corruption, and the trial is to commence on Monday next.

There was some food-rioting of an alarming character last Saturday at Mulhouse, an important town in the Department of the Upper Rhine, the pretext of which was the high price of bread. The crowd visited successively the bakers' shops and the wine shops, which they pillaged. During the pillage of a baker's shop, after reiterated summons to disperse had been given without result, the Lieutenant-Colonel of the 48th Light Infantry, who commanded the detachment, finding himself assailed on all sides, ordered the troops to fire. Three or four persons were killed. The Lieutenant-Colonel was seriously wounded in the face. Numerous arrests were made.

A serious accident occurred, at half-past five in the morning of yesterday week, on the St. Etienne and Lyons Railway, by the want of foresight of one of the keepers in the tunnel of Couzon, near Rive de Gier. Two trains of waggons, one of which was drawn by a locomotive, and the other descending the incline, ran into each other in the middle of the tunnel. The shock was terrible, and two men who directed the locomotive were killed instantaneously. Another man was thrown to the roof of the tunnel, but he was not killed. A great number of waggons, and the tender of the locomotive, were smashed.

##### THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The *Hibernia* arrived at Liverpool on Monday with New York papers to the 15th ult. There is no domestic news of interest from the United States, but the commercial advices are said to be very favourable. One of the papers states that money was abundant, business active, and everything flourishing. Nothing of consequence has taken place in Mexico. The latest advices from the seat of war, which come down to the 29th of May, state that Santa Anna entered the capital and assumed the duties of President on the 19th. The populace immediately assembled, and showered curses, and even stones, upon him. He escaped with difficulty, protected by his friends, seeking an asylum in the palace. The people were only prevented by an armed force and the police from dragging him through the streets. Subsequent to this, we learn that he had resigned the Presidency; but it was not known whether Congress had accepted his resignation or not.

#### THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Bombay Mail of the 20th May has arrived. It does not bring any additional news from China, and in regard to India, the chief intelligence is that matters have at length reached a crisis in the Nizam's dominions. The Nizam's regular troops (Line Wallahs) have broken out into open mutiny, to the number of 12,000 or 13,000, and it has been necessary, though much against the inclinations of the infatuated Prince, to march a British force into Hyderabad, and occupy the palace of the Minister Suraj-ool-Moolk.

The mutineers at first thought of resistance at one of the gates, but they, after some parleying, were said to be disposed to accept all the arrears due to them, and to submit to be disbanded.

From Scinde, there is no remarkable intelligence. Sir Charles Napier was at Kurrachee. The troops throughout the whole of that country are healthy.

The Governor-General remains at Simla: his departure for Europe in the beginning of 1848 is spoken of. Lord Gough is also at Simla.

Gholab Singh was in Cashmere, making arrangements for introducing his own coinage, and levying taxes according to his own fashion. Some of the mountaineers, who have been made over to his rule, are by no means satisfied, and threaten to resist his encroachments.

The rainy season was approaching; and would, it was calculated, paralyse all political movements for a few months. It had begun in the south of India.

Chief Justice Sir David Pollock was in a very dangerous condition.

Commercial matters, both at Bombay and at Calcutta, present no feature of particular importance: in fact, little or no change had taken place since the previous mails were despatched from those Presidencies.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

PRIVATE BUSINESS.—The sitting to-day was almost entirely occupied with a motion of Lord Brougham, for the appointment of a Commission, founded on certain resolutions he had propounded on the 4th of May of last year, with the view of remodelling the system of legislating on private bills, expressing his apprehension, that, after having had a Lack-learning, a Habeas Corpus, and a Long, they were now about to have a Railway Parliament.—After some observations from Lord Redesdale, in defence of the purity of the Committees appointed on railway bills in that house, the Duke of Richmond, followed by the Marquis of Lansdowne, suggested the withdrawal of the motion; but it was ultimately put and negatived without a division.

The Bishopric of Manchester Bill was read a third time and passed. The House then adjourned.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

MR. MACGREGOR.—Lord J. Russell, in answer to Mr. Duncombe, stated that Mr. Macgregor had intimated his intention of resigning his office at the Board of Trade if he succeeded in carrying his election for Glasgow.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE.—In answer to some questions from Lord G. Bentinck, Lord J. Russell said the vote for the cost of the Wellington Statue would not be taken till the correspondence was in the hands of members; but he could not agree with the noble Lord that the vote of £5000 for that pedestal should be taken out of its order. Of course, if it was brought forward at an unreasonable late period of the evening, that would be a good ground for delay. For the rest, he thought that the admirers of the Duke of Wellington ought to wish that this Statue should be placed in a position that was not so out of all taste as at present.

##### THE RAILWAYS IRELAND (No. 2) BILL.

On the motion that the Railways (Ireland) (No. 2) Bill be read a second time, Sir W. Molesworth objected, and moved as an amendment that it be read a second time that day three months. The bill proposed to give a positive premium to certain Irish railways, to the exclusion of all others, not only in Ireland, but throughout the empire, equal in amount to the difference between the rate of interest to be exacted from them for the proposed advances, and that which they would have been compelled to pay had they gone into the Money Market and raised there what they required. Besides, why should any favour be shown at the expense of the public to Irish railways, which was not to be equally extended to railways in England and Scotland?

Mr. Williams seconded the amendment, and Lord J. Russell said that the objection urged by Sir W. Molesworth, grounded on the opposition of the Government to the proposition of Lord George Bentinck, at the commencement of the session, was at best but superficial. That bill was opposed because the Government did not think it right in the then state of the public finances to pledge the House to an expenditure of no less a sum than £16,000,000. That, however, did not pledge the Government or the House that they would upon no future occasion, and upon no change of circumstances, advance money for the encouragement of Irish railways. It could not be denied that there was great peril to the potato crop in Ireland this year, and should it fall, it was requisite to make some preparation to meet the evil.

Mr. Roebuck opposed the bill, and maintained that we might as well encourage the construction of railways in New Zealand as in Ireland. He asserted that the growing crop of potatoes gave unequivocal signs of disease; and said that the speech of the noble Lord quite alarmed him, for it now appeared that his plan was much more extensive than that proposed by Lord George Bentinck.

Lord G. Bentinck said that that portion of the speech of the noble Lord which created most alarm in the mind of Mr. Roebuck, was precisely the portion of that speech which he hailed with the greatest pleasure. He was in a great measure dissuaded from proposing any amendment to the effect that similar advances should be made to other railways in Ireland, believing the speech of the noble Lord to be a pledge that as soon as other railways should have placed themselves in a similar position to the Great Southern and Western they would be similarly entitled to the aid of the Government. He was quite prepared to defend the plan of the Government, and to stand or fall by the economy of the scheme, which would tend to decrease the immigration of Irish labourers, and the consequent competition in the labour market, leading to a general reduction of the wages of the agriculturist. From all the accounts he received from Ireland he had no fear of the failure of the potato crop this year, and was not, therefore, alarmed by the picture drawn by Mr. Roebuck of the gloomy prospects before us.

The discussion upon the bill was carried on for a considerable time, but it did not present any remarkable point.

Upon a division, the numbers were—  
For the second reading of the Bill .. .. 175  
Against it .. .. 62  
Majority .. .. 113

The bill was, therefore, read a second time.  
The House was "counted out" at one o'clock in the morning, by Colonel Sibthorp.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

##### THE POOR LAW ADMINISTRATION BILL.

The Marquis of Lansdowne moved the second reading of this bill. Lord Brougham admitted that the New Poor Law had failed in some respects, but said it was highly important that it should not go out to the country that the House had in any way indicated any desire not to hold by the main principles of the New Poor Law.

The second reading was agreed to.

##### BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES BILL.

The House having gone into Committee on this bill, and a new clause having been proposed,

Lord Campbell stated the object of the clause in this bill which was objected to. The clause proposed the establishment of baths for persons superior to the lowest class of poor, who would have to pay sixpence for each bath, and thus he believed in almost every parish the baths might be made remunerative. He thought those owners of baths who had petitioned the House were under a false alarm, as it was not at all likely that those who now paid two shillings and sixpence for a hot bath, and one shilling for a cold one, would enter public baths of the description proposed to be erected by this bill. There would be no sort of competition between them. The price for a hot bath under this bill would be sixpence, and that for a cold, threepence.

After some opposition from Lord Montague, the clause was agreed to, and at seven o'clock the House adjourned.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

There not being forty members present at four o'clock, an adjournment, of course, took place till Wednesday.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

SUSPENSION OF THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—When the House met at twelve o'clock, Lord G. Bentinck complained of the inaccuracy of certain returns presented relative to the quantity of corn imported in foreign ships since the suspension of the Navigation Laws.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER and Lord J. Russell defended the general correctness of the returns, the noble Lord stating that even should it appear that the amount of corn imported was overstated, he should still consider it necessary to propose the further Suspension of the Navigation Laws until the 1st of March, 1848.

A conversation then arose upon the subject of the Report of the Relief Commissioners for Ireland, which condemned the conduct of many of the Relief Committees, who were charged with impropriety in the administration of the funds for the relief of the destitute poor.—Mr. LABOUCHERE said it was true that the Commissioners had been thwarted in the performance of their duties; but, under all the circumstances, he did not advise the House to enter upon an inquiry which would lead to disastrous results.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, at the suggestion of Sir G. GREY, who stated that inquiries were proceeding with a view to the prevention of accidents, withdrew the Mines and Collieries Bill, as also the Lunatics Bill, which stood for a second reading.

##### THE WELLINGTON STATUE.

An interesting conversation ensued relative to the Wellington Statue. We, therefore, give it entire.

Lord G. BENTINCK: I wish to ask a question of the noble Lord, which will interest every man, from the peer to the peasant, respecting the Wellington memorial. It is, whether the noble Lord and her Majesty's Government have not strong reason for knowing that the removal of the statue from the arch, and the retraction of her Majesty's grant of the site for it, will be in a high degree distasteful to, if it be not felt as an indignity by, that illustrious personage, whose great military deeds it was intended by those who subscribed to that memorial to commemorate? (Hear, hear.)

Lord J. RUSSELL: I certainly received information from a gentleman, who called on me in Downing-street, that the Duke had strongly expressed to him by letter, that the removal of the statue would be considered by others as injurious to his reputation. That letter was written a considerable time ago—I believe in February. Since that time her Majesty has been pleased to order not only that a more fitting pedestal should be erected for the statue, whenever this House shall grant the funds for it, but also that the arch, wherever it shall be erected, shall be ornamented after the more approved manner in which triumphal arches were formerly ornamented, and that these ornaments shall be in honour of the Duke of Wellington, whose triumphs it is intended to commemorate. That being the case, I cannot suppose that the Duke of Wellington entertains any longer those feelings which he entertained in February. (Hear.)

Lord G. BENTINCK: I beg leave to ask the noble Lord whether, since the letter of the noble Duke, to which the noble Lord referred, was written, he had not reason to know that the feelings of that illustrious individual remained unchanged?

Lord J. RUSSELL: Since the communication made by my noble friend, I have had no intimation of what the feelings of the Duke of Wellington on the subject are, and, in fact, I do not myself believe them to be such as the noble Lord states. However, it is always in the power of any one to ask the Duke of Wellington a question on the subject, and he can state what his own feelings are. My belief is, that his wish is that her Majesty and Parliament should consider what they think would be most in honour of the Duke of Wellington. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WAKLEY said that he had considerable intercourse with the public, and he believed that the public wish was, that the statue should remain where it was. ("Hear, hear," and "No, no.") He entertained no doubt at all that the wish of the public was almost universal in favour of the statue remaining where it was. It was offensive, he believed, to the classical taste of some persons, but if it was the desire of the Duke of Wellington, in whose honour it was erected, that the statue should remain where it was, nothing could be more offensive to public feeling than to have it removed. (Hear, hear.) He trusted, therefore, that if it was desired by that illustrious individual to have the statue remain where it was, his wish would be conclusive in the minds of all persons on the subject.

Mr. HUME concurred in what had been said by his hon. friend. He believed that the desire of the public was that the statue having remained so long where it was, it should remain there now. (Laughter.) Such, he believed, was the strong and general feeling of the public on the subject. (Hear.)

Mr. NEWDEGATE hoped, after the strong opinion expressed on this subject by hon. members who differed widely in political opinion from the illustrious individual who had been referred to, that the Duke of Wellington would not be questioned as to what his desires might be; for he (Mr. Newdegate), was sure that so strong were the noble Duke's feelings of loyalty that he would be most anxious not to act contrary to the wishes of her Majesty. He (Mr. Newdegate) was, however, satisfied that it was the general wish of all classes of society that the statue should remain where it was, and that it should no longer be tampered with. (Hear, hear.)

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE QUALIFICATION OF PEERS (SCOTLAND) BILL.—Some discussion arose upon the question of agreeing to the report on this bill. The report, however, was adopted, and the bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

The Juvenile Offenders Bill, and the Baths and Washhouses Bill, were read a third time and passed; and their Lordships then adjourned.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

##### HEALTH OF TOWNS BILL.

Lord MORPETH moved the order of the day for the House going into Committee on this bill.

Mr. GEO. PALMER opposed the bill on the ground that it contained clauses which were unconstitutional, and which would deprive certain corporations and public bodies of rights which they had possessed from time immemorial. He resisted this bill upon principle alone, and not from any other interested motive, and he should therefore move that it be committed that day three months.

Colonel SIBTHORP said that he had paid some attention to this bill, and he did not think that all the parties interested in this matter were thoroughly acquainted with the dangerous power which it placed in the hands of the Government.

Mr. W. BAOWNE said that this was the most important bill which had been introduced during the session. The state of Liverpool, at the present moment, was most deplorable, for want of proper sanitary regulations. There were not less than from six thousand to seven thousand people ill of fever at the present time in the hospitals of that town, and, unless some preventive measures were taken, the most incalculable evils would be entailed upon society. A medical gentleman told him that, during last week no less than £100 had been spent in providing coffins for the poor.

Mr. MACKINNON said, that the principle of the bill was good, but there were some things omitted which he believed were calculated to effect much good, and which he would wish to see introduced into it.

After a long debate, the motion to go into Committee was carried by 117 to 26, and the rest of the night was occupied in discussing the first seven clauses of the bill.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.—On Tuesday, in the Lords, the preamble of the Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley was declared not proved.—The preamble of the Mold Railway was declared proved.—The following bills were passed in the Standing Orders of the Lords:—Wear Valley; Edinburgh and Northern, and Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton Amalgamation; Chester and Holyhead (Extension at Holyhead); Edinburgh and Northern (Branch from Burntisland to Dunfermline Branch, &c.), No. 2.—On Wednesday, the preamble of the Hertford, Hatfield, and St. Alban's branch of the Great Northern was declared proved.—The preamble of the Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne was declared proved.—Also, the preamble of the Caledonian and Glasgow, Paisley and Greenock Railways Amalgamation; and the Glasgow, Airdrie, and Monklands Junction Railway (Cowlands Branch).—On Thursday, in Group 30, the Committee decided that the preamble of the Great Northern (Isle of Axholme Extension) was proved; and that the preamble of the Axholme (from Leeds and Selby) was not proved.—Yesterday, in Group 6, the Committee came to the following important decisions:—That the preamble of the Exeter, Yeovil, and Dorchester Railway and Branches Bill, with the exception of the branch to Sidmouth, the extension to Ilminster, the branch to Charnmouth, and the Exeter branch to Bridport, was proved; that the preamble of the Salisbury and Yeovil Railway Bill, with the exception of the branch to Wincanton, was proved; that the preamble of the Blandford and Burton Railway was not proved; the above three bills are promoted by the South-Western Company. That the preamble of the Yeovil, Bridport, and Exeter Railway (with branches) Bill; and the preamble of the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway Act Amendment (No. II.) Bill were not proved: these two bills are promoted by the Great Western Company. That the preamble of the Bristol and Exeter (Taunton and Castle Cary Branch), and the preamble of the Bristol and Exeter (branch from Bleadon to Wells and Glastonbury, &c.) Bills were proved: these two last bills are promoted by the Bristol and Exeter Company.



## COUNTRY NEWS.

## THE INSTALLATION AT CAMBRIDGE.

Great preparations are in progress for the ceremony of the Installation of his Royal Highness Prince Albert as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

It has been arranged that the University Address to her Majesty shall be received in great state, at one o'clock on Monday, in the hall of Trinity College. His Royal Highness, as Chancellor, will present the address. His Royal Highness will afterwards confer honorary degrees in the Senate House. On Tuesday, July 6, the degree of Doctor in the several faculties will be conferred in the Law Schools, commencing at eight o'clock, and the degree of Master of Arts in the Arts School, commencing at half-past six in the morning. At ten o'clock of the same day his Royal Highness will proceed to the Senate House, to hear the installation ode and the prize exercises. Her Majesty will hold a reception at Trinity Lodge on Tuesday evening, at nine o'clock, of noblemen members of the University, heads of colleges, professors, officers of the University, vice-masters, and tutors, and the ladies of their families resident in Cambridge. Gentlemen and ladies in full dress, the latter without feathers or trains. His Royal Highness will hold a levee at Trinity Lodge on Wednesday morning, July 7, at nine o'clock, for members of the Senate.

The Vice-Chancellor's dinner will take place at St. Catherine Hall, on Monday. In the evening, there will be a Concert at the Senate House, at which the Queen and Prince Albert will be present. There will also be a grand horticultural fête, and a public breakfast.

The following distinguished personages have accepted invitations to be present at the Installation of Prince Albert:—

The Queen, Chancellor, and suite; Chevalier Bunsen and lady; Belgian Ambassador and lady; Marquis and Lady Northampton; Lord and Lady Montagu; Bishop of London; Prince Waldemar of Prussia; Bishops of Gloucester and Bristol, St. David's, and Norwich; Earl Nelson; Lord Lytton; Lord Ernest Bruce; Sir Harry Smith, Bart.; the Dean of Canterbury; Sir J. Johnstone, Bart.; Sir E. F. Buxton, Bart.; Right Hon. H. Goulburn, M.P.; Mr. J. Shaw Lefevre; Marquis of Lansdowne; Lord William Russell; Bishop of Tasmania; Bishop of Oxford; Sir Robert and Lady Peel; Viscount Palmerston; Duke of Buccleuch; Vice-Chancellor of England; Hon. C. E. Law, M.P.; Right Hon. W. Yates Peel; Duke of St. Alban's; Marquis of Bute; the Attorney-General; the Duke of Wellington; Lord John Russell; General and Lady Thackeray; the Earl of Hardwicke; Lady Bexley; Sir T. G. Culm, Bart.; The Bishop of Durham and lady; the Hon. and Rev. H. Pakenham; Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin; Sir E. H. Lady, and Miss Alderson; the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford and lady; Lord De Lisle; Hon. Monckton Milnes, M.P.; Lord and Lady Waldegrave; Sir J. Lowther, Bart.; Sir John Eustace, Bart.; Lord Godolphin; the High Sheriff. The Bishops of Lincoln and Ely are also expected.

## THE ELECTIONS.

**BURY ST. EDMUNDS.**—Earl Jernyn and Mr. Horace Twiss will contest this borough on the Conservative interest, jointly, as they did at the last election.

**CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.**—The four candidates, Mr. Goulburn and Mr. Law, (the two existing candidates), and Lord Fielding and Mr. Lefevre, (the two new candidates), are still in the field, and are severally, in person or by proxy, engaged in an active canvass.

**CARLISLE.**—Mr. Ferrand, it is said, has consented to come forward for the representation of this city, and has every prospect of success.

**HULL.**—It is understood that Sir James Graham will be brought before the electors as a candidate for this borough.

**LINCOLN.**—Sir E. B. Lytton addressed the electors of Lincoln, a few days ago. A long discussion followed, after which Sir Edward Lytton declared his intention to go to the poll.

**LIVERPOOL.**—The Conservative Association have at length made choice of their candidates. They have resolved to invite and support the claims of Sir Digby Mackworth and Sir Howard Douglas. Sir Digby Mackworth has addressed the electors, and pledges himself to support the principles of the Protestant Reformation, and resist any attempt at tampering with the Navigation Laws.

**LYME REGIS.**—Sir Fitzroy Kelly is in the field as a candidate.

**SOUTH HAMPSHIRE.**—Lord Palmerston has declined to comply with a requisition to stand for South Hampshire, on the ground of his being desirous to continue to represent Tiverton, which he has done for twelve years, with the confidence of the electors.

## OPENING OF THE TRENT VALLEY RAILWAY.

The Trent Valley Railway, by means of which the distance between London and Manchester and the north will be shortened by one hour in time, while it will give a double outlet for the immense traffic pressing on the London and North-Western line between Manchester and Birmingham, was opened with considerable éclat last Saturday, when a remarkable speech was made by Sir Robert Peel.

At two o'clock, the assembled guests, at Tamworth, amounting in the whole (including those from the immediate neighbourhood) to some 1200 or 1400, and the *coup d'œil* being much enhanced by the presence of a number of elegantly-dressed ladies, sat down to a cold collation.

The chair was taken by Mr. Edward Tootal, Chairman of the Company; supported by the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P.; George Hudson, Esq., M.P., (Chairman of the Eastern Counties and other Railway Companies); Viscount Innes, M.P.; Viscount Sandon, M.P.; Viscount Anson; the Hon. Col. Anson, M.P.; Sir Charles Douglas, Bart., M.P.; Mr. H. S. Dugdale, M.P.; the Hon. Captain A'Court, M.P.; the Hon. Captain Carnegie, M.P.; Mr. G. C. Legh, M.P.; Mr. Alderman Copeland, M.P.; Mr. Cardwell, M.P.; Mr. P. D. Egerton, M.P.; Mr. Collins, M.P.; Mr. Ricardo, M.P.; Mr. George Carr Glyn, M.P., Chairman of the North-Western Company; Mr. Houldsworth, Chairman of the Manchester and Leeds Company; Mr. Edmund Peel, late Chairman; Mr. Yates Peel, Archdeacon Hodson, &c.

After the accustomed toasts to Royalty, the Chairman, in appropriate terms, proposed the health of Sir Robert Peel, which was given very enthusiastically.

Sir Robert Peel, after returning thanks for the cordial response to the toast, proceeded to say—"This is an occasion on which there ought to be peace between the advocates of the broad gauge and the narrow gauge; and on this day, at least, the memory of all former grievances ought to be forgotten, even if, unfortunately, they are doomed to be again revived to-morrow. Gentlemen, we have met this day to congratulate one another on the completion of this important undertaking, and I submit, for no other purpose. (Cheers.) We have met to celebrate the completion of this great work, which confers honour on all who have been concerned in it—on the Company under whose auspices it was commenced, and by the energy of whose proprietary it has been completed—on the contractor who has constructed it, and let me add, on all those by whose sinews and strength this great work has been successfully carried out. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, without having any personal interest in any railway, I have given to this line a constant, undivided, and zealous support. (Cheers.) I have given it that support because I felt convinced that the line must be ultimately completed. I felt that, though there might be a long struggle and fierce battles before the Committees of Parliament, though the landowners might be kept in suspense, and though large sums might be transferred to the pockets of those whose genius we honour, while we have no personal sympathy with their gains—(laughter)—that the time must come when the Trent Valley Line would be completed." (Cheers.) The right honourable Baronet then remarked that the Romans, two thousand years ago, had pursued the same course as this line, and proceeded thus—"Gentlemen, on the east of our town stands a monument to Ethelfrida, the daughter of Alfred the Great; and, on the west, we have met to inaugurate a monument of the reign of Queen Victoria. (Cheers.) That mound was raised by Ethelfrida for the purpose of protecting the town from the incursions of pagan barbarians, who were in the habit of laying it waste, and presents to our view a memorial of barbarian customs, civil wars, and a divided kingdom; while, this day, we are met to celebrate the completion of a work which presents to us the triumph of science, of knowledge, and of civilisation. (Cheers.) The interval which has passed between the period when Ethelfrida flourished and the reign of Victoria is not less than ten centuries—

A thousand years their clouded wings expand.

And, gentlemen, we cannot contemplate with admiration the wonderful contrast presented to us. (Cheers.) This day we are met to celebrate the completion of a work as part of a system which is, probably, destined to effect a greater social revolution than any invention since the art of printing was discovered. (Cheers.) Without wishing to over-estimate the effects which railways will have, or to say one word not dictated by prudence, I believe that they will be for our good, and that they will promote the moral and social welfare, and advance the political security of the kingdom. (Cheers.) Within a few months, our persons will be carried along this railway; our bodies with the fleetness of the wind, and our thoughts, by the agency of the telegraph, with the fleetness of lightning. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, let us hope that these combined influences will be for our good, by drawing closer family affections and facilitating the intercourse of life—(Cheers)—while they tend to promote civilisation and the advancement of knowledge. (Cheers.) As regards our political security, I believe that we shall not have cause to regret their construction. In a country like this, it is impossible to do more than support a limited army; and, in the event of war—which may God in his mercy avert—we might be exposed to the most fearful consequences, for it is difficult yet to say what effect steam navigation may have on maritime warfare. Of this, however, I am sure, that railways would enable us to concentrate our limited forces on any point that might be required; and I have no doubt, then, that the spirit of Englishmen would enable them to combat successfully against any enemy, even if numerically superior, by being conveyed by this new element of transport without fatigue, and well provided with necessities. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, it is only by drawing closer the great metropolis of the empire with the great towns, each of which may be said to form a metropolis of their districts, and getting a cheap conveyance, if we are exposed to the rivalry of other countries, that we shall be enabled successfully to compete with them; but I have no fear but by means of railways, and increased facilities of intercourse, that we shall continue successfully to compete with them and add to the prosperity of agriculture and manufactures. (Cheers.) I also hope that the result of bringing closer the sister country to us by railways will be to increase its prosperity, and unite us in bonds of mutual good feeling, and strengthen in us all the loyalty and affection to our gracious Sovereign, who, for the interests of her country and examples of domestic virtue constitute claims upon the affections of her subjects, has at least as strong a claim on those affections as any Sovereign that ever sat upon the throne."

Sir Robert Peel's speech was received with great cordiality. He subsequently proposed "Success to the Trent Valley Railway," associating with the toast the names of George Carr Glyn, Esq., the Chairman; Charles Lawrence, Esq., the Deputy Chairman; and the rest of the Directors of the London and North-Western Company.

Mr. Glyn returned thanks.

The Chairman afterwards proposed "The Directors of other Railway Companies who have honoured us with their presence."

Mr. Hudson, in acknowledging the toast, expressed his satisfaction at the remarks of Sir R. Peel in regard to the interference of Parliament with railways. "I trust," said Mr. Hudson, "we shall hear no more of such a bill as that lately before Parliament. (Cheers.) Our endeavour is, while acting as trustees for others, to endeavour to do them as much justice as possible, and to bring the advantages derived from railways within the reach of the great mass of our fellow-countrymen. The labourer, I consider, is worthy of his hire; and that those who have united with us in carrying out railways, are entitled to reap the reward of their enterprise and courage, and, being entitled to the public gratitude for what they have done, I hope they will combine in one body to prevent invasions of their rights." (Cheers.)

The healths of the Chairman, the Engineer, and other officers of the Company were then proposed, and properly responded to.

The following engineers employed in the construction of the Railway were present:—T. L. Gooch, Esq., Chief Engineer; and Messrs. Berkeley, Twining, Cawley, Bartlett, Peacock, and Graham.

**EXTENSION OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.**—On Wednesday a branch of this railway, about 9 miles in length, and extending from Minster to Deal, was opened by the Chairman and Directors of the company with the usual ceremonies. The stations along the new line were handsomely decorated. The whole population of the neighbourhood assembled to celebrate the event; huge flags were seen fluttering in every direction; shops were shut and business suspended; and it was a complete holiday.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The gentlemen got up betimes to shoot,

Or hunt. . . . .

Ah, nut-brown partridges! ah, brilliant pheasants!

And ah, ye poachers! 'tis no sport for poasants.

BYRON.

The present week was without any features of popular sporting interest, especially as regarded the metropolitan districts. The racing was of inferior account, and very far afield: there was no yachting, and but one trifling rowing match on the river; angling there was—for those who love solitude; and cricket, on a grand scale, for those who frequent Lord's—but it is not a place of popular resort. In this absence of matter for description, it may not be out of season to speak of the cause as well as the effect; that, haply, both "the bane and antidote" may be before us.

About half a century ago, Joseph Strutt composed a goodly quarto volume on the sports and pastimes of the people of England. This he illustrated with one hundred and forty engravings, representing most of the diversions known to the recreative annals of this country. Surely "merrie England" was no misnomer for a speck of the globe so lavishly endowed with resources against the blue devils. Philologists now repudiate the phrase, and the philosophers of the sombre school declare that *ennui* is the growth of an indigenous root, and insist that, although the expression is foreign, we retort

The fact in words, and let the French translate

The awful yawn which sleep can not abate.

It will be readily conceded that our social position is considerably improved since Mr. Strutt wrote his book; but is not our social character liable to be drawn in less bright colours by the modern historian than it was wont to be painted by his predecessors. Pleasure—it may be more refined in practice, if not in principle; but still, pleasure, in its abstract elements merely, is as much the end and aim of the higher classes now as ever: it is "the badge of all the tribe." . . . . . Gentlemen, we are told by Byron—a most competent authority—rise up to shoot, but that sport is "caviare to the million." Hunting and yachting are national sports, and open to all persons indiscriminately, and so is Long's Hotel—if they can pay for it. What is the deduction from these premises—that we are becoming too exclusive in our national pastimes, or that a vitiated taste has grown up; whereby they have been made the agents of morbid excitement rather than the instruments of wholesome recreation?

The catalogues of our sports and pastimes fall very short of those which the earlier times furnished. Our list of those resources of a manly and becoming spirit contain a dozen, or thereabouts; and how many of these are adopted simply for the results which—"delight in them sets forth." Still every year latterly has advanced the liberal character of our woodcraft: our rural life is a very different thing from what it was even fifty seasons ago. The repeal of the Game Laws too is as certain as if it had already passed both Houses of Parliament—and anon, there may be a more unexceptionable resort to the moor and the stubble than heretofore.

But contemporary with these boon reforms, we would see a more extended continuance and patronage of those hale and characteristic exercises in which our forefathers sped their leisure, and which still mark the natural instinct wherever Englishmen are found. Exclusiveness is passing fast from the social vocabulary; but it is not so generally replaced by a healthy bias in our popular pastimes as we would fain note. Drunkenness is no longer a common vice—"in our streets"—why should moral intoxication be allowed to spring up in its stead? Men! countrymen, and brothers! eschew the tools set on all sides to catch you—unawares. There is a thirst for gambling abroad—and watchful caterers to compound "devils" that shall augment the drought. Let not your native relish for the sports of flood and field be turned into a morbid seeking after fierce excitement.

Ill fares the land where healthful tastes decay,

And lust of lucre eats men's hearts away.

## TATTERSALL'S.

**MONDAY.**—There was a very fair attendance this afternoon, and lots of horses were backed; the general business, however, was flat, not above five or six being really in favour, viz., Stultz, Vampire, Plover (an Irish nag and a tremendous "pot"), and Milliner for the Goodwood Stakes, and The Hero and Dulcet for the Cup; apart from this lot, the movements were of little interest.

2 to 1 agst Teetotum	4 to 1 agst Iodine	10 to 1 agst Sister to Ægis
9 to 1 agst Stultz (t)	25 to 1 agst Martext	33 to 1 agst Miss Ellis (t)
11 to 1 — Vampire	25 to 1 — Burgundy (t)	33 to 1 — Tommy Moore
15 to 1 — Milliner	25 to 1 — Fitch	40 to 1 — Glory (t)
15 to 1 — Plover (t)	30 to 1 — Hydrangea	50 to 1 — Morpeth (t)
2 to 1 agst The Hero	10 to 1 agst Dulcet	13 to 1 agst Wolfdog
8 to 1 — Eryx	11 to 1 — Fitz Emilius	18 to 1 — Halo
	Mendicant is scratched.	
5 to 2 agst Cossack	12 to 1 agst Red Hart (t)	15 to 1 agst The Farmer's Daughter
6 to 1 — Van Tromp	12 to 1 — Mr Martin (t)	
	20 to 1 agst Black Dwarf	
25 to 1 agst Flatcatcher (t)	40 to 1 agst Beverlao (t)	2000 to 35 agst The Sheriff (t)
33 to 1 — Sesostris (t)	40 to 1 — Corsican (t)	100 to 1 — The Fowler (t)
33 to 1 — Surplice (t)	50 to 1 — The Singer (t)	

**THURSDAY.**—A very slack afternoon, and the betting noticeable only from the altered position of two of the Irish nags, Plover and Burgundy—the former dropping five points, and the latter thirty! Miss Ellis was in good favour, at an improved figure, and Stultz was very firm, at 9 to 1; Foreclosure, Farmer's Daughter, and Black Dwarf, on the totter, but yet no marked alterations in their prices.

9 to 1 agst Stultz (t)	20 to 1 agst Plover	40 to 1 agst Glory
12 to 1 — Vampire	25 to 1 — Hydrangea	40 to 1 — Morpeth
14 to 1 — Milliner	30 to 1 — Fitch	40 to 1 — Tandry (t)
15 to 1 — The Questionable	40 to 1 — Burgundy (t)	40 to 1 — Lothario (t)
18 to 1 — Miss Ellis (t)	40 to 1 — Ægis	50 to 1 — Miles's Boy
5 to 2 agst The Hero	10 to 1 agst Dulcet (t)	25 to 1 agst Mentor (t)
8 to 1 — Eryx	16 to 1 — Halo	66 to 1 — Asch Asch (t)
10 to 1 — Fitz Emilius (t)	20 to 1 — Burgundy	66 to 1 — Monarch
Miss Sarah and Conspiracy do not go to Goodwood.		
11 to 4 agst Cossack	12 to 1 agst Red Hart (t)	12 to 1 agst Mr. Martin (t)
6 to 1 — Van Tromp	12 to 1 — Foreclosure	18 to 1 — Farmer's Daughter
33 to 1 agst Surplice (t)	40 to 1 agst Sesostris (t)	40 to 1 agst Glendower (t)

## WINCHESTER RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Great Produce Stakes of 50 sovs each, h. ft. New Mile.  
Mr. Gully's Tantiy, 8st 9lb .. .. . (A. Day) 1  
Sir J. Hawley's Miami, 8st 10lb .. .. . (Sly) 2  
6 to 4 on Miami. Won by half a length.  
The Original Hampshire Stakes of 25 sovs each, 15 ft, and 5 only if declared.  
Two miles and a dis.  
Sir R. Pigot and Miss Ellis, 5 yrs, 8st 9lb .. .. . (A. Day) 1  
Mr. Elwell's Buscot Buck, 6 yrs, 7st 7lb .. .. . (J. Sharp) 2  
Mr. Isaac Day's Kismet, 4 yrs, 7st 5lb .. .. . (Wakefield) 3  
Won easy by two lengths.  
The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas. Heats, two miles.  
Mr. John Day's The Hero, 4 yrs, 9st 1lb .. .. . (A. Day) 1  
Mr. Elwes's Bourton, 4 yrs, 9st 1lb .. .. . (S. Mann) 2  
Captain Delme's Silver Eel, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb .. .. . (Wakefield) 3  
10 to 1 on The Hero. Won in a canter.

## WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes of Five Sovereigns each, with 25 added. Three-quarters of a mile. Gentlemen riders; jockies allowed to ride by carrying 6 lb. extra. Seven subs.  
Mr. Elwes's Messenger, 4 yrs, 10st 7lb .. .. . (Mr. Osbaldeston) 1  
Mr. Pryse's Buscot Buck, 6 yrs, 10st 10lb .. .. . (J. Sharpe) 2  
The Two-Year Old Stakes of Ten Sovereigns each, and 25 added, for colts, 8st 9lb, fillies and geldings, 8st 6lb. T. Y. C. Fourteen subs.  
Mr. Dixon's Do-it-again, 8st 6lb .. .. . (A. Day) 1  
Mr. Grelliv's Milo, 8st 9lb .. .. . (Nat) 2  
Mr. Bristow's Sponge, 8st 9lb .. .. . (Wakefield) 3  
Post Match, Fifty Sovereigns, 8st 7lb each. Three-quarters of a mile.—Capt. Delme's Panic received hit from Sir J. B. Mills's Black Doe.

**CRICKET.**—The match, Kent v. England, was concluded on Wednesday: Kent carried an easy victory by a majority of 95 runs.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A Government pension of £200 a year has been conferred on the widow and family of Dr. Chalmers. Lord J. Russell, in notifying this gratifying fact to Mrs. Chalmers, expresses a hope that this act of the Queen may render the remainder of the life of Mrs. Chalmers as tolerable as the loss of so eminent and excellent a partner will permit.

On Monday, 4000 pine-apples from New Providence, West Indies, were sold by Keeling and Hunt. They were put up in lots of twenty, selling from 10s. to 30s. the lot.

A letter from Miramichi states that the ship *Loosthank*, Captain Thorn, bound from Liverpool to Quebec, with 350 passengers, on forty-nine days, put in their distress, 117 passengers having died on the passage, and the crew not able to work the ship. She was to proceed on her voyage as soon as the crew recovered.

Letters from Harlingen, in Friesland, state that riots broke out at that place last week, in consequence of the shipment of potatoes to England. Several houses were assailed. The two packets *Magnet* and *Lord John Russell*, were attacked with stones, which were showered upon them to the amount of several thousands. The captain of the latter vessel was injured. The damage to property was estimated at £3500 sterling. Disturbances have also taken place at Leeuwarden, the capital, where the military are reported to have fired upon the people.

Mr. Feargus O'Connor a few days since purchased the estate of the late John Walker, Esq., at Minster Lovell, Oxon. It was sold by auction at Witney. The property, which consists of 300 acres, was knocked down at £9000. It is intended to form another of Mr. O'Connor's "happy homes for the industrious."

The betrothment of the Reigning Duke of Brunswick with the Princess Louisa of Mecklenburg Schwerin, took place at Potsdam on the 15th ult. The bride was born on the 17th of May, 1824, being the daughter of the Grand Duchess Alexandrine, sister of the King of Prussia.

Advices from Canada develop a melancholy picture of the sufferings of the emigrants from Ireland, who had arrived there. Famine (suffered ere they had left their native land) had naturally predisposed large numbers of these unfortunate people to disease. Fever and dysentery had, therefore, seized upon and were decimating the hapless multitude.

It is stated that the Dunford property near Midhurst, where Mr. Cobden was born, has been purchased either by, or for that gentleman.

The works in the tunnel of the Rochester and Gravesend Railway are nearly completed, and it is expected the line to Gravesend will be reopened in the course of a month.

On Tuesday the remains of Dr. Lynch were deposited in the cemetery, Lower Norwood. The funeral was strictly private; the melancholy cortege consisted only of the hearse and two mourning coaches, containing six of the immediate relatives of the deceased.

Last Saturday the pleasure grounds in connection with the Royal Gardens at Kew, were, according to annual custom, thrown open to the public, and will remain so until the end of September, when they will be again closed until the Midsummer of 1848.

By a decree of the King of Sweden, dated the 11th ult., the importation of corn duty free is authorised in that country.

The India Mail was brought to Dover from Boulogne on Tuesday by the General Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship *Star*, in one hour and 55 minutes.

The *Breslau Gazette* states that a great many persons have lately been arrested in Poland, and the estates of several landowners confiscated by the Imperial Government.

According to a Vienna letter of the 15th ult., the house in which Mozart lived and composed most of his works, and where he died in 1791, is about to be pulled down by its proprietor, M. Gelvigno, a rich Italian, together with the houses adjoining, with the intention of erecting upon the site a very large hotel, in the centre of the court-yard of which is to be placed a colossal bust of Mozart, in bronze, on a marble pedestal. Mozart's house is called "The Eye of God," because there was anciently upon the same spot an hospital bearing that name.

Her Majesty has conferred upon Father Mathew a pension of £300 a-year, in consideration of the sacrifices he has made for the promotion of morals, and the services he has rendered thereby to all classes of his fellow-countrymen.

The reply of the King of Prussia to the Diet has been published. His Majesty frankly pledges himself not to impose taxes for the future without the consent of the Diet; but he does not for the present respond to the demand of the Diet for a fixed periodical meeting, leaving that point open for consideration; and he continues, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the petitioners, the old intermediate committees and deputations, whose action had been absorbed into the more general conduct of the Diet.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that the Emperor Nicholas has not yet entirely recovered from the indisposition under which he has been suffering for some time, and that it is believed he will not make this year the journey to Germany which he had projected.

Forty-seven persons have been arrested for having been concerned in the recent riots at Hamburg. Among them are a doctor and a young man of elegant manners, and exceedingly well dressed. The latter distributed money to the people who pillaged the shops.

A quantity of potatoes has recently been imported from Russia. Mr. Chilton, Q.C., of the South Wales Circuit, is appointed to succeed the late Mr. David Leahy as Judge of the Lambeth and Greenwich District County Court.

The official return, for the week ending June 27, of the passenger movement at Calais and Boulogne, shows a total of 1803 passengers between England and Boulogne, against 1948 in the corresponding week of last year, and 498 between England and Calais, against 464.

On Tuesday morning, the female elephant, so long a favourite with the visitors of the Surrey Gardens, expired, after a comparatively short illness, from disease of the lungs.

Mr. William Joseph Eastwick has been elected as a Director of the East India House, in the room of Major-General Archibald Robertson, deceased.

Mr. William Scrope Ayton, Registrar of the Court of Review, has been appointed Commissioner of the District Court of Bankruptcy at Leeds, vacant by the resignation of the late Commissioner.

A preliminary meeting of the Ironmasters of South Staffordshire took place on Wednesday, when the appearance of the trade was represented as firm and healthy, and the supply of orders abundant. It was unanimously resolved to maintain the present prices during the ensuing quarter.

The Liverpool letters received on Thursday morning, state that 18,000 bales of cotton wool were sold in that market on Wednesday, at an average advance of 4d. per lb. on the prices at the close of last week, rather more than one-third of which is stated to be taken by speculators.

The Queen Dowager has presented a donation towards the erection of a church, on the ground attached to the almshouses for the reception of poor, aged, decayed, and maimed free workmen and lightermen of the river Thames, their wives, or widows, situate at Penge, near Sydenham, Surrey, for the use of the inmates, and the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

Prince Oscar of Sweden has had a narrow escape from being drowned, the frigate *Eugenie*, in which he returned home having had a collision in the Sound with a Norwegian ship, the *Glommen*. Some steamers belonging to the Russian fleet afforded assistance, and thus averted the calamity.

The French Government has awarded a gold medal to Mr. James Peter, captain and proprietor of the brig *Mercury*, of Arbroath, for assistance rendered to the crew of the French brig *La Jeune Elise*, of Granville.

It is stated, in a private letter from Clonmel, that the merchants of that town, who have realised such immense profits by hoarding up the stocks of meal, &c., are now obliged to destroy great quantities of it, through its becoming heated in their stores. The river Suir now receives in its placid bosom what would have subsisted many who have gone off this stage for ever.

There was an affray at Kensington Park, Notting Hill, on Tuesday, arising out of an attempt to revive the fair held in Hyde Park in 1838, on occasion of the Queen's Coronation. The police were called in, as the showmen seemed determined to resist any effort to prevent the fair, but ultimately a compromise was effected, and the showmen were allowed to hold the ground for one day, on the promise to vacate it next morning.

The *Great Britain* steamer is now perfectly water-tight. Mr. Bremner, the eminent engineer, is constantly on board, superintending the operations. All is expected to be ready for the final effort by the end of this month.

The King of Sweden on the 18th ult. returned to Stockholm, from his tour in the provinces, and immediately dissolved the Council of Regency which he had appointed to direct the government during his absence.

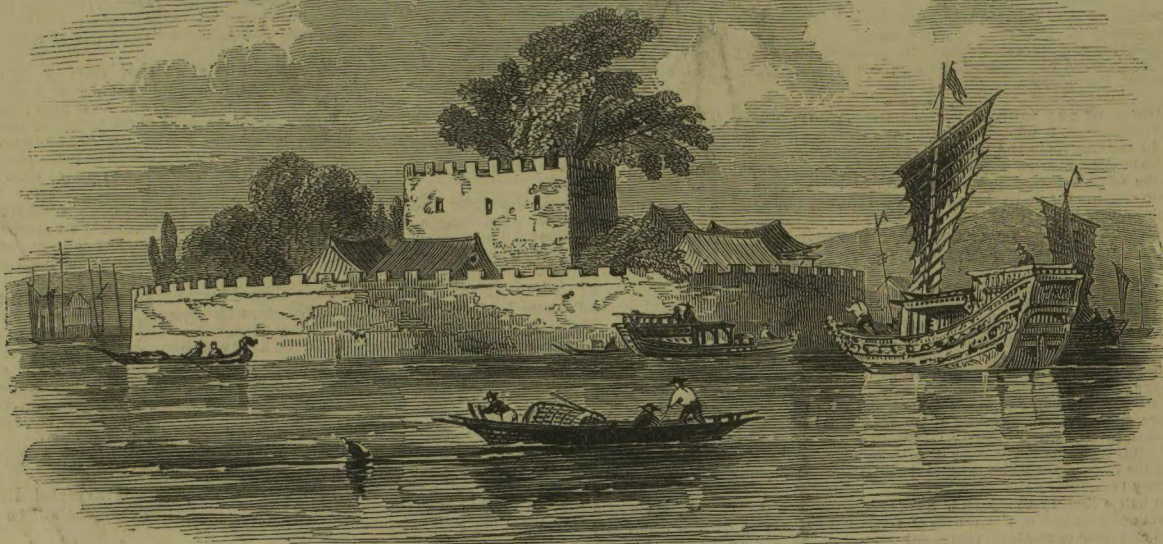
The Newcastle and Berwick Railway was on Thursday opened throughout for traffic. Persons may now book throughout from London to Edinburgh thrice a day; at half-past nine and half-past ten in the morning, and at nine at night.

The Manchester papers notice that, in spite of the statements about diseased potatoes, new potatoes have declined in price in an extraordinary manner. On the first of June they realised from 72s. to 120s. per load; but on Monday last, the luxury of early potatoes no longer existing, they were offered at from 20s. to 25s. No doubt, ere another week, prices will range still lower.

The Committee of the British Ladies' Clothing Association for Scotland and Ireland, which numbers among its members many ladies connected with the higher circles of society, have recently received a munificent donation of £500 from her Majesty.

The exhibition of Winterhalter's pictures of the Queen and Royal Family, at St. James's Palace, closed on Wednesday. Upwards of 100,000 persons viewed them. On Tuesday there attended 7000, and on Wednesday more than 10,000 people.





THE FRENCH FOLLY FORT, CANTON RIVER.

## FRENCH FOLLY FORT.

We present our readers with an Engraving of the French Folly Fort, on the Canton River; which, by reference to the News from China, in our Journal of last week, it will be seen, was blown up, on April 5, by Colonel Phillpotts, and the Engineers, covered by a strong party, in the armed boats of the *Vulture*. The Fort stood at the commencement of the south-eastern suburb of Canton: it was very strong, and was, both from position and construction, one of the most formidable defences of the river, the reach of which it completely commanded. The account states:—

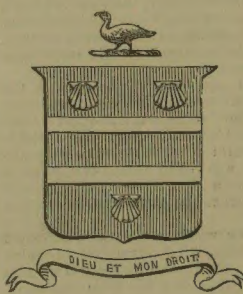
"It was, therefore, absolutely necessary for the safety of our communications that the Fort should be disarmed. The troops were, accordingly, landed, the gate blown in, the magazine destroyed, and the guns spiked. Here, again, the rapidity of our movements saved us. Every preparation was making and was nearly completed for the defence of this Fort when we entered it, and even half an hour's delay would have cost us dear; for the small island upon which the Fort stands, connected only with the bank by a bridge, is so covered by the works, that only a few feet of mud is available whereon to place an attacking party, and even that is commanded by the Fort itself and the houses on the bank of the river."

**THE LATE SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, BART.**—Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., Colonel of the 72nd Highlanders, late Governor of Ceylon, whose death occurred on the 13th of June, made his will at Colombo in the year 1842, in his own handwriting. His personal property in this country has been estimated at £100,000. He was possessed of East India Stock, Dutch Stock, and Belgian Bonds, which he has directed to be divided into nine equal parts, leaving two shares to his eldest son, and one share to each of his other children, and a share to be laid out in providing annuities for his sisters; to his brother, Colonel Campbell, Royal Artillery, £500; and the residue of his property to his eldest son, Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Fitzroy Wellesley Campbell, of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

**MR. COBDEN AT VENICE.**—We learn, by a letter from Venice of the 22nd ult. that Mr. Cobden, who arrived there on the 12th, was invited to a grand banquet for the 21st in honour of his visit, given by the most distinguished inhabitants of the city on the island of La Giudecca. Among the guests, who amounted in number to eighty, were M. Sparks, Consul of the United States, and the Marquis de Serpouse, Consul for the Sublime Porte. After dinner, M. Locatelli, chief editor of the *Venice Gazette*, upon the call of Count Priuli, the President of the day, read an address to Mr. Cobden, thanking him for honouring Venice with a visit, and expressing the favour with which his ideas and opinions were received

in that city and throughout Italy. Mr. Cobden replied in French. He briefly exposed the great principles of his theory, and the difficulties they had to contend with before they could be comprehended and adopted. After these two speeches, which were frequently interrupted by long and enthusiastic cheers, the company broke up, and returned to the city in gondolas, headed by a band of music. Mr. Cobden was to leave Venice on the 23rd for Trieste.

## DEATH OF MR. RAWLINSON, THE POLICE MAGISTRATE.



This lamented gentleman expired at his residence, in Upper Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, on Friday morning, the 25th ultimo, after a three days' illness, resulting from chronic disease of the liver. He presided at Marylebone Police Court on Tuesday, the 22nd ult., and appeared in his usual health; but towards evening felt himself indisposed, and returned to his house, when his medical attendants were sent for, and continued in unceasing but fruitless efforts until Friday morning. Mr. Rawlinson was the oldest Magistrate on the Metropolitan Bench, and was much respected both in public and private. In early life he was an active Magistrate of the County of Hants, in which he was a considerable landed proprietor—being possessor of the estates of New Place, Arlesford, and Clatford, and was likewise a Deputy-Lieutenant for the shire, where he was held in the highest esteem by his numerous tenants.

The deceased gentleman, in whom society has lost one of its best ornaments, and a large circle of friends one of its most valued members, was born on the 3rd of June, 1777—the only son of John Rawlinson, Esq., M.D., by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Robert Hingeston—and married, on the 8th of October, 1799, Alicia, daughter of Thomas Watson, Esq., of Haydon Hall, in the county of Middlesex, by whom he has left a very large family to mourn his loss. His son Christopher, the Recorder of Portsmouth, who headed the deputation to receive Louis Philippe on his Majesty's visit to that port, recently received the appointment of Recorder to Prince Edward's Island, Singapore, and Malacca; and shortly after had the honour of Knighthood conferred on him.

## POTATO DISEASE, AND PLAGUE OF APHIDES.

In the present anxiety for the state of the crops we have endeavoured to afford the most accurate information, and we refer our readers to Nos. 246 and 267, where the subject has been already discussed. The Potato Disease comes within our notice under two heads: Firstly—The effects which occur from repetition of the mischief caused by antecedent damage to the plant; Secondly—The effects produced by the direct damage of the Vastator.



FIG. 2.—HOP LEAF ATTACKED BY APHIDES.

At the earlier part of the year we have the first condition mostly to notice, and it is highly important that the bearing of this part of the subject should be rightly considered.

In Mr. Smee's 13th law of the ravages of Aphides, he states that plants having their tissues damaged by Aphides, are apt to propagate debilitated tissue in all its future growths. Last year nearly every potato plant was more or less damaged, and, in consequence thereof, nearly every potato plant this year evinces

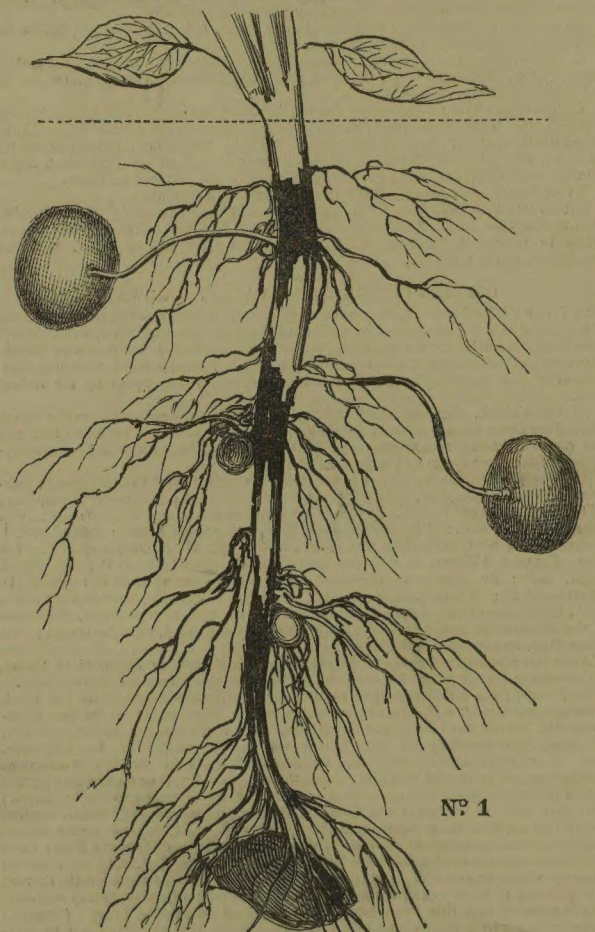


FIG. 1.—STEM OF THE POTATO PLANT, SHOWING THE GANGRENE.

a repetition of the malady in its growth. This disease may be seen in various parts of the plant, but it is most commonly evinced at the underground stem. Upon taking a root, the part between the old set and the ground should be of a silvery whiteness if it be healthy; but this year the majority of the plants, instead of presenting this appearance, are discoloured and of a dirty brown colour, which, on exposure to the atmosphere, soon dries and becomes crackly (Fig. 1). The amount of this discolouration varies in different instances, sometimes it runs through the surface of the entire underground stem; at others it is more partial or local. This phenomenon may be witnessed in almost every potato field round London; and the writer of this article has seen it in four different counties, and received specimens from so many parts of England as to afford no doubt of its universal existence. In some instances, conjoined with this damage underground, the upper stems may be found to show mischief, either by the occasional discolouration of various parts, or by a curling of the leaves. This curl is very



FIG. 3.—APPLE LEAF, ATTACKED BY APHIDES.

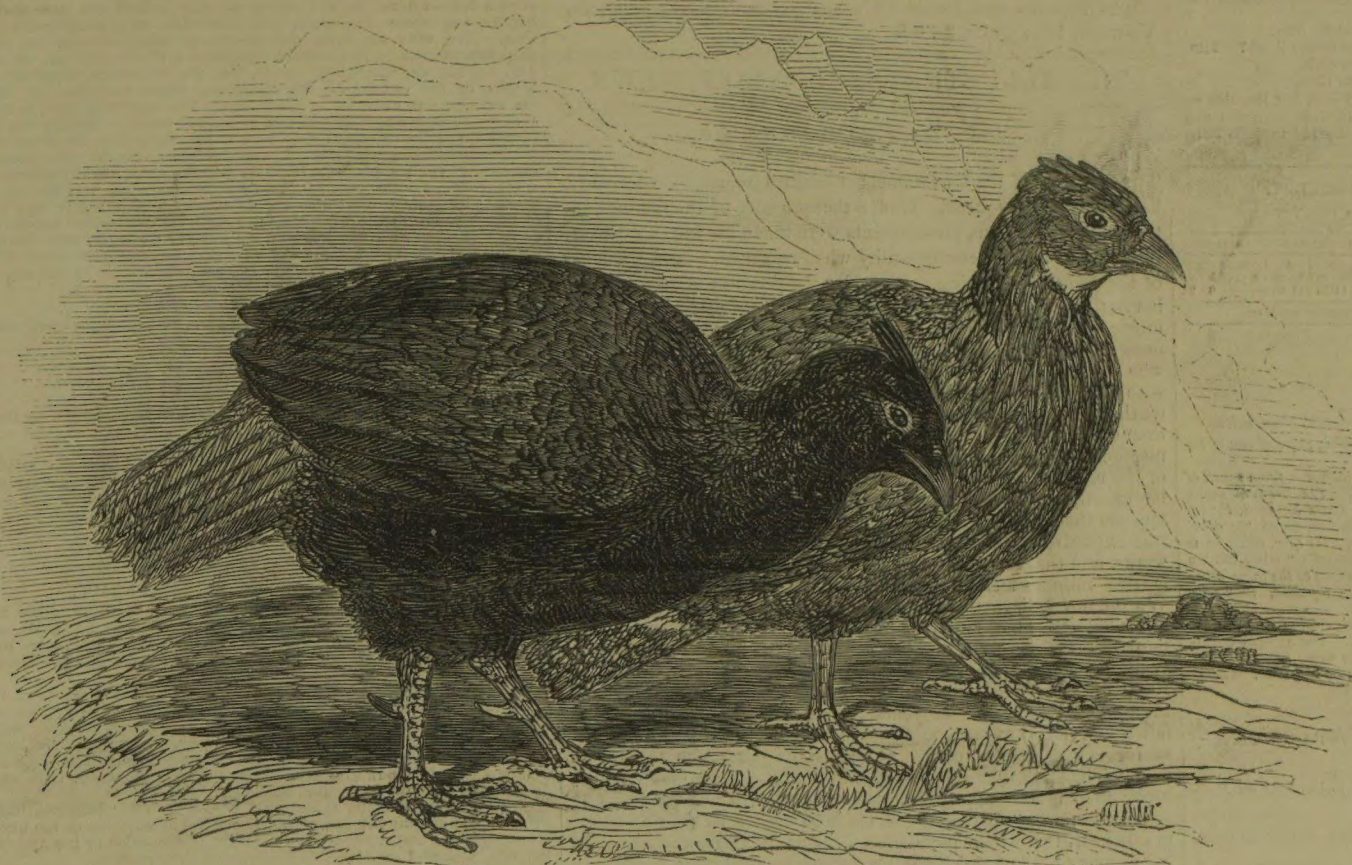
common this year in most situations; and in one case we have observed fifty acres to show a curl so exaggerated that we much fear that the produce will be lessened.

Such are the characteristics of the Disease, produced by injury to the plant last year; and the nature of this repeated disease is death, mortification, or gangrene of the part. It may run two courses: firstly, the mortification may run on and separate the root from the leaves of the stalk, and cause the plant totally to



THE LATE MR. RAWLINSON, THE POLICE MAGISTRATE.





IMPEYAN PHEASANTS, AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

### IMPEYAN PHEASANTS AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

THESE fine specimens of that rare and beautiful bird, the Impeyan Pheasant (*Lophophorus impeyanus*) stated to be the only living examples ever seen in Europe, have lately been added to the menagerie at the Surrey Zoological Gardens. The present specimens, male and female, were brought from India by Captain Watts, of the Bengal Cavalry, and purchased of him by Mr. Tyler, for the above Establishment.

The Impeyan Pheasant is a native of the Himalaya Mountains, and is never found in the plains. Its size is double that of the well-known Pheasant of the British Isles. In the male, the head and throat glisten with metallic green; the feathers of the lower part of the neck and top of the back are lance-shaped, and of an intense metallic purple; the wings and general plumage are steel-blue, with a white band across the lower part of the back; the tail is rufous brown. The female is smaller than the male, and differs greatly in colour, being of a dull brown, and having a white throat. The male has a most beautiful crest, formed of long slender shafts, spreading into a spatulate form at the extremities. In the female, the crest is very trifling. These pheasants derive their European cognomen from Sir Elijah Impey, the first English naturalist by whom they were noticed.

### JAGUAR PRESENTED TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY BY THE QUEEN.

HER Majesty the Queen has just presented to the Zoological Society of London a specimen of the Jaguar, perhaps finer than any which has arrived in England since the celebrated animal formerly in the Royal collection at the Tower.

The numerous and valuable donations which the Zoological Society has lately received from its Royal Patroness, are a welcome proof of the favour with which she regards an Institution calculated not only to assist the more accomplished students of Nature in their investigations, but also to afford instruction and enjoyment to the masses of the people.

The Jaguar (*Felis onca*) is the most formidable of the cat tribe which inhabit the New World. He is considerably larger than the leopard of Africa and Asia, and more beautifully marked with larger spots, or rather roses, which nearly unite in a continuous line along the back. He climbs and swims with the most perfect facility, and is sufficiently powerful to carry off horses and oxen, although he seldom ventures to attack man. As population advances, the Jaguar is now more rarely met with, although formerly he ranged in numbers from Paraguay to Guiana.

The splendid animal, which arrived at the Regent's Park a few days since, has been placed next to the Black Leopard, in one of the Terrace dens; and forms a most important addition to the magnificent collection of large carnivora, so characteristic of this menagerie, which probably

was never in finer general condition than at the present moment. It consists of nearly a thousand animals, many of them of great rarity, and some now exhibited for the first time in Europe.

The Saturday afternoon Promenades at the Gardens continue to be brilliantly attended: the last of this season will take place on the 10th.

### LITERATURE.

#### SOYER'S COOKERY—THE GASTRONOMIC REGENERATOR

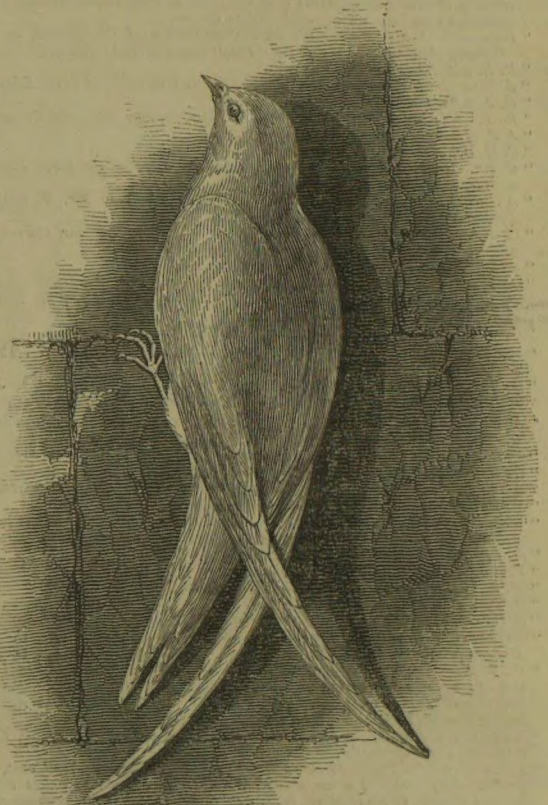
Fourth Edition. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. All that we augured of the success of this new System of Cookery has been realised in the sale of three large editions in less than nine months. The secret of this success principally lay in M. Soyer having introduced into the kitchen more method than either of his predecessors; and that in an art which had, hitherto, partaken too much of the harum-scarum. Long ago Dr. Kitchiner exposed the fallacy of "a pinch of this," "a bit of that," and "a dust of t'other"—but with little practical effect upon subsequent writers of cookery-books. M. Soyer has carried this reform into effect throughout his "System," as his work is properly entitled. There is no badinage or nonsense in it. There are a few glorifying names for special dishes—*pour l'occasion*; otherwise the "great big book" is all practice. We are glad of this; seeing that Cookery, like Angling, has long been beset with fine madness about such magnates as Lucullus, Hellogabalus, Spartan broth, and other classical antiquities. M. Soyer almost disregards such stock-lumber, and at once comes to the business of the book; though he has constantly an eye to elegant embellishment and refined association—the characteristics of the *gourmet*; and the result is a work of sound utility and correct taste.

In the edition before us are several improvements. First, we have an abbreviated and translated Table of Contents, very useful for making out bills of fare. The "New Mode of Carving" is improved by a "Tendon Separator," an instrument for the use of cooks and poulterers, in disjoining birds, "the volatile species," as M. Soyer calls them, previous to trussing, roasting, or boiling; so as to prevent *contremets* in carving at table. There are, likewise, several new receipts; and the general improvement of the work proves that the author has not slept upon his days.

#### SNOW-WHITE SWALLOW. (HIRUNDO NIVALIS.)

This beautiful bird, of the swift kind, was lately shot in the park of George St. Vincent Wilson, Esq., at Redgrave, in the county of Suffolk.

It had been seen skimming over the lake for many days, and, at last



WHITE SWALLOW SHOT IN SUFFOLK.

was shot by the park-keeper. It is perfectly white. The specimen is stuffed, and is in the possession of the Rev. Richard Cobbold, Rector of Wortham, who has favoured us with the sketch for the above Engraving.

**SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS.**—On Tuesday, there was a very interesting sale of autograph letters of Royal and distinguished personages, by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, in Piccadilly. The collection consists of 277 lots, of which the following are deserving of notice:—An autograph letter of Lord Bacon, dated August 4, 1606, addressed to Sir Thomas Hoby, sold for 18 guineas. The signature of Anne Boleyn to a wardrobe warrant, dated Hampton Court, March 8, 1534, sold for £6 10s. A letter of John Calvin, dated Geneva, May 15, 1550, in French, sold for £10. The signature of Charles I. to a letter addressed to the Duke of Orleans, August 30, 1642, sold for 31s. 6d. Two signatures of Oliver Cromwell, to orders for payment of the Parliamentary forces, sold for £4 6s. Subscription and signature to a letter in the autograph of Sir Francis Drake, dated "on board the goode shippe Elizabeth Bonaventure, April 27, 1587," sold for £6 10s. A letter of Francis I., King of France, addressed to the Pope, sold for £8. A letter of Galileo, dated "Villa d'Arcetie, Maggio 12, 1635," and which alludes to his recent persecution by the Inquisition, sold for £14 5s.

**COUNTING A BILLION.**—What is a billion? The reply is very simple: a million times a million. This is quickly written, and quicker still pronounced. But no man is able to count it. You count 160 or 170 a minute; but let us even suppose that you go as far as 200, then an hour will produce 12,000; a day, 288,000; and a year, or 365 days (for every four years you may rest from counting, during leap-year), 105,120,000. Let us suppose, now, that Adam, at the beginning of his existence, had begun to count, had continued to do so, and was counting still—he would not even now, according to the usually supposed age of our globe, have counted near enough. For, to count a billion, he would require 9512 years, 34 days, 5 hours, and 20 minutes, according to the above rule. Now, supposing we were to allow the poor counter 12 hours daily for rest, eating, and sleeping—he would need 19,024 years, 68 days, 10 hours, and 40 minutes!—*American Literary Gazette.*

**ARISTOCRATIC CHRISTENING.**—The christening of the infant Earl of Glamorgan, son of the Marquis and Marchioness of Worcester, took place on Monday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square. The Duke of Wellington and the Duke of Beaufort were, with her Majesty the Queen Dowager, sponsors to the infant, which received the names of Henry Adelbert Wellington Fitzroy. In the evening, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort gave a grand banquet at Beaufort House, in celebration of the event.

perish; or secondly, sound tissue may be produced underneath, and the gap may be healed up.

These effects of repeated disease appear, in some cases, to have been lessened in ground where wood-ashes have been strewed; but there is no known method for curing the malady in its present state. In many districts cabbages have been planted between the rows, to insure a crop should the potatoes fail; though, probably, as the haulm will grow freely, their growth will be much impeded. One man, thinking his potatoes had got the cholera, actually pulled them up, and planted haricot beans—a plan to be deprecated in the highest degree, as, in this case, in all human probability, he will get no crop at all. Upon the whole, there is unquestionably something to fear from the underground canker, yet there is still reason to hope that it will heal up and abate; and, therefore, we must wait patiently the result.

The Aphis Vastator, the primary source of the mischief, is much on the increase. We counted 110 on a small leaflet last evening, and this morning, upon inspecting one particular field, we found at least a thousand upon every leaf. Their effect is to destroy leaf after leaf; and, unless means be speedily employed for their destruction, they will again cut down the plant. Although existing in large quantities, careless observers easily overlook them; but they may be detected in nearly every potato field, upon the under surface of the largest leaves next the ground. The presence of a single Aphis, even amongst a dozen plants is now of great consequence; because, as soon as the plant has come to its full growth, the insect will multiply so rapidly as completely to cover the field.

Analogous with the Potato Disease are the ravages produced by the Aphis of the Hop. Our readers are constantly perusing accounts of the state of the fly, which is an all-important subject to the farmer at the present moment. For this reason we have figured a leaf of the Hop plant, as it appears, covered with the young and winged Aphides. Amongst the Aphides are seen ladybirds, in all their stages, preying upon them. (See No. 246.) The hop-bines this year are much covered with these creatures in some localities; and, unless they speedily become cleared away by their parasites, there is fear that they will be damaged.

Mr. Smee has this week called attention to the injury inflicted on the Apple by the Aphis of that tree, and in some of the market gardens at Enfield two-thirds of the crop are destroyed. We have thought it right to figure an apple-leaf thus damaged, to show the similarity of its gangrene to that produced in the Potato plant by the Vastator.

It is in vain to attempt to foretell the damage which is likely to ensue this year from these destructive creatures, because their parasites may come in abundance, and clear them entirely from the plant, and thus abundance may supersede the threatened scarcity.

Fig. 1. Underground stem of Potato plant, showing the gangrene.

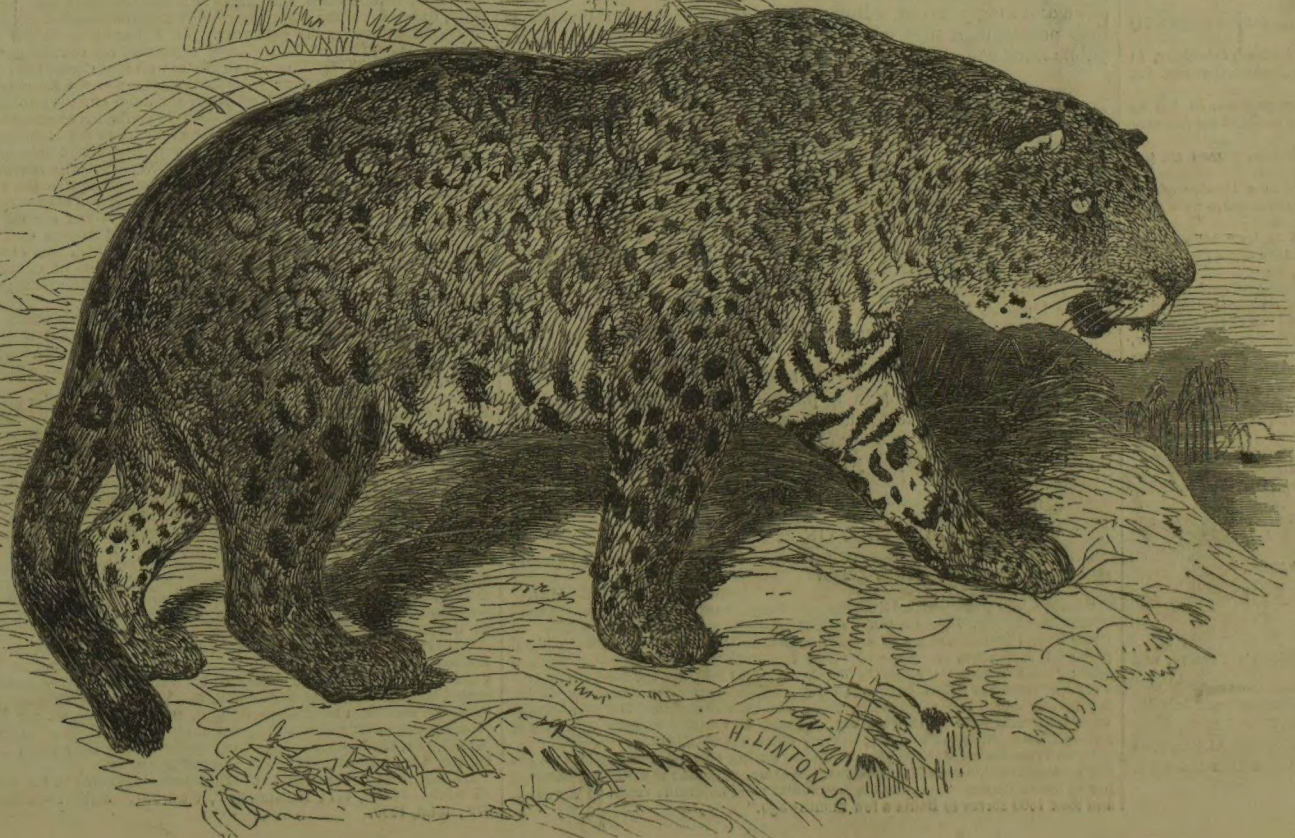
Fig. 2. Hop-leaf.

(a) Hop fly  
(b) Lice, &c., covering the leaf  
(c) Lady-bird

(d) Ladybird Larva  
(e) Ditto Pupa  
(f) Ditto Egg

Fig. 3. Apple-leaf, showing the gangrene produced by the Apple Aphis.

**LETTER FROM QUEEN VICTORIA.**—A letter from Berlin of the 24th says:—"Baron de Cornelius, author of the designs of the bas-reliefs which ornament the silver and gold shield which King Frederick William lately sent as a baptismal present to his godson the Prince of Wales, has received an autograph letter of thanks in the German language from Queen Victoria. Among other things her Majesty says:—"I hope that one day my son, in whose name I write, because he is not yet able to write himself, will prove, by his intelligence and by his love of the fine arts, that he is worthy of the *chef d'œuvre* which his Royal godfather has presented to him."



JAGUAR, PRESENTED BY HER MAJESTY TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.



CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 4.—Fifth Sunday after Trinity.—Translation.—St. Martin.  
MONDAY, 5.—The Moon enters her Last Quarter at 8h. 42m. a.m.  
TUESDAY, 6.—Old Midsummer Day.—Oxford Act and Cambridge Commencement.  
WEDNESDAY, 7.—St. Thomas à Becket.—The Sun rises at 3h. 54m.  
THURSDAY, 8.—Saturn rises at 10h. 33m. p.m.—The Sun is due E. at 7h. 21m.  
FRIDAY, 9.—Bourbons restored, 1815.—Cambridge Term ends.  
SATURDAY, 10.—Oxford Term ends.—The Sun sets at 8h. 13m.  
The Moon is near Mars on the 5th. On this day also, Venus and Regulus are near together; during the evening, the planet is about 1° N. of the star; and after this time, she will pass eastward of the star, and moving towards Spica Virginis.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 10.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M 6 h m	M 6 h m	M 6 h m	M 6 h m	M 6 h m	M 6 h m	M 6 h m
0 6 25	1 5 15	2 4 10	3 3 5	4 2 10	5 1 15	6 0 22

\* \* On Saturday the 10th, there will be no high tide during the morning.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Byra."—Sylvan's "Guide to the Lakes," just published.  
"A Subscriber" should apply to the Painter of No. 367.  
"An Outsider" is thanked; but we have not room for the proposed illustration.  
"Pharo," Fore-street, had better take a walk to the Park, and inquire of one of the Keepers.  
"Gow."—The term "navie" has been applied to a railway labourer from much of his work resembling that requisite for canal navigation. The German motto "Ich Diene" is generally rendered "I serve." Camden states Edward, Prince of Wales, to have "adjoined" to the feathers "the old English word 'ic dien' (then), that is, 'I serve,' according to that of the apostle, 'the heir, while he is a child, differing nothing from a servant.'" (See Planché's "Hist. British Costume," p. 140.) We cannot spare time or space to reply to the three other questions: possibly, the Treatise on Glass, in "Lardner's Cyclopædia," may solve one of the doubts.  
"M. R." Birmingham.—Sabbath (from a Hebrew word, signifying rest,) is the seventh day, or Saturday, kept by the Jews as a day of rest. The Apostles transferred this religious rest to Sunday, or the first day of the week, because Christ rose on that day.—(See Hallam's "Constitutional History of England," vol. i., pp. 542–547.)  
"W. X. Y."—We cannot reprint the Chess Enigma.  
"S. S." Chelsea, is thanked; but we have not room.  
"P. C."—St. James's Park contains 87 acres: we do not know the precise area of the landscape garden.  
"Jack Anchor" should apply to a Chain-Cable Maker.  
"A Subscriber" should register his invention for preventing Accidents on Railways.  
"A Country Reader." (Domestic Column.)—We will see.  
"C. E. W. B."—Mrs. Butler, the Shakespearean reader, and Mrs. Butler, the tragic actress, are distinct persons.  
"A New Subscriber," Colchester.—In slight acquaintance, the gentleman should be first recognised by the lady. Address, Madam.  
"W. G. C." Hoxton; and "Prior."—June 22 was the longest day this year. The reason of this day being the longest, is, because on this day the Sun attains its greatest Northern declination; and, therefore, he rises somewhat earlier and sets somewhat later than on any other day in the year.  
"Inquirer."—See a Memoir on the Naturalisation of the Alpaca, by Mr. W. Walton, published in 1841; or the "Polytechnic Journal," No. 18.  
"R. E. B." Edinburgh.—Uncertain.  
"A Subscriber," Rowley Regis.—Your letter has been referred to the Editor.  
"H. J. S." is thanked for the hint.  
"T. T."—We have already illustrated "Leamington, Past and Present."  
"J. P. H."—The Opera.  
"C. H. D." is correct in both respects.  
"G. T."—It would not be in good taste to engrave either of the three Portraits, so complementarily suggested.  
"A Constant Reader," Milton-street.—Apply, by letter, to Mr. T. Cooke, Great Portland-street.  
"C. M. G." Studley.—We regret that we cannot relieve our Correspondent's anxiety as to the fate of the packet ship Colonist.  
"G. L." Ware.—Neither book nor print is of much value.  
"Chemist" will find much information as to the processes for making Gun Cotton, in the "Year-book of Facts—1847." We intend to illustrate the matter very shortly.  
"G. C." Norfolk.—The validity of the Marriage is very questionable.  
"Big Black Joe" will find the Origin of Valentines explained in No. 199 of our Journal (Feb. 21, 1846.)  
"G. B." South Mims.—We repudiate all Lotteries whatever—Foreign or British.  
"T. J. L."—If the Drawing can be substantiated as Morland's, it is of some value.  
"An Inquirer," Sutterton.—The Eggs of the Silkworm may be purchased in Covent Garden Market, and sent by post.  
"R. C. S. D."—Apply to a Ship broker.  
"Catholicus," Sheffield.—We have not room for the illustration.  
"Arthur."—See the Memoir of Mdlle. Jenny Lind, in No. 261 of our Journal.  
"Wexford" had better employ a Navy Agent.  
"W. Hunter," City.—The Royal Agricultural Society of England will hold their Annual Meeting, at Northampton, on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd instant.  
"J. C." Leek.—Omit "have."  
"Victim."—The offence is not actionable.  
"W. S." co. Wicklow.—The print has been received.  
"G. A. M." Westminster.—Declined.  
"S. C."—We regret that we have not room.  
"Certiorari."—Take any of Byron's heroines of Oriental descent—or, indeed, any Eastern proper name of the softer sex.  
"W. M. K."—The blight on the currant tree is produced by the Currant Aphid; that of the gooseberry, by the Gooseberry Aphid; that of the plum, either by the Vastator or Aphid Pruni. The apple tree is injured this year by the Aphid Mali, but we have not seen the blight on the pear.  
"A Constant Subscriber."—The widow of an officer has a right, we think, to mount a cockade in her servant's hat.  
"A Lay Herald."—The children of a bastard, having no paternal coat, cannot quarter their mother's arms, although she was a co-heiress; unless either the bastard himself, or his children, become entitled to coat armour by grant from the Earl Marshal.  
"A Subscriber."—The address of the Ulster Kurg-at-Arms is "Sir William Betham, Knt, Castle, Dublin." A fee is required for information supplied.  
"W. R. H."—Ithuriel is the name of one of Milton's angels; he bears a spear, at whose touch evil spirits who have assumed brute or human forms are compelled to take their real shape. See the 4th Book of "Paradise Lost." The allusions to "Ithuriel's spear" are frequent in religious and moral writings; it is, in fact, an allegory of the power of divine truth over falsehood.  
"A Subscriber," Athlone.—The line referred to was as Campbell gives it; but it is, no doubt, a plagiarism from Blair, very slightly disguised.  
"A Subscriber."—No change is made in a widower's shield, the lozenge shape being used by widows only.  
"A Constant Reader," Trowbridge.—The late Duchess of Sutherland, inheriting in her own right, the Earldom of Sutherland, was called the Duchess-Countess, but the style was more one of adoption than right.  
"J. R. T."—Although a person may be entitled to quarter an arms, he has no right to bear a second crest. There is no necessity to give notice at the Herald's Office.  
"M. S. W."—The Chief Magistrates of London, York, and Dublin, possess the title of Lord, and are addressed "The Right Honourable."  
"A Subscriber."—The expression "Ad eundem" is applied to a Member of one University admitted to another, and means that the party is received to "the same degree" that he held in his Alma Mater.  
"A Constant Subscriber," Brighton.—A son is not entitled to bear his mother's arms, unless she has been an heiress or co-heiress, and he then bears them quartered with his paternal coat, and not impaled.  
"J. O."—The connection that existed between General Washington and the noble family of Ferrers was very distant. From a very full and elaborate account of "General Washington and his Ancestry," which appeared some months since in Mr. Burke's "Patrician," we find that Lawrence Washington, of Sulgrave, Mayor of Northampton 1532–1545, left two sons, Robert (ancestor of the American Patriot), and Lawrence, of Garsdon, Wilts, whose granddaughter and heiress, Elizabeth Washington, married Robert Shirley, Earl Ferrers, progenitor of the present Peer.  
"H. S."—The Duke of Portland, Lord George Bentinck's father, is still alive, aged seventy-nine.  
"P. O."—The qualification for a vote for a Borough Member is a rating of £10 annual value. The Municipal Franchise differs in different towns.  
"Admirals," Solop.—See the Portrait and Memoir of Mdlle. Lind, in No. 180 of our Journal; and the Memoir, in No. 261.  
"D. E. F." a Substantial Farmer and Grazier.—A Portrait of Earl de Grey appeared in No. 43 of our Journal.  
"E. P. S."—The oft-quoted line,  
"Men are but children of a larger growth,"  
is from Dryden's play of "All for Love."  
"Entomologus."—Address, Entomological Society of London.  
"Sigma."—The illustration in question cannot appear.

A fine Engraving of the "Pas des Elements," at Her Majesty's Theatre, will appear in our next.

THE INSTALLATION AT CAMBRIDGE.—In our Journal of Saturday next, July 10, will appear a Series of TWELVE highly finished ENGRAVINGS of the chief incidents of the INSTALLATION of His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge and the Visit of HER MAJESTY, upon that interesting occasion.

BACK NUMBERS.

All Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, one month old, will, in future, be considered "Back Numbers," and be charged each sixpence extra.

The Volumes and Parts will be charged the same as usual, viz., Volumes, 18s.; Parts, 2s. 6d.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1847.

The reaction of the Government measures of relief in Ireland is beginning to show itself. Under the pressure of the famine, and the consequent alarm, presentments were made for works with very little regard to their cost or utility when executed. Now the pinch of the danger is passing away under the prospect of an abundant harvest, the expenses are beginning to look alarming. They, moreover, appear to indicate a great deal of abuse in the management; the enormous army of pay clerks and officials of all kinds who were employed in superintending the works, and the avidity with which the members of families in a good position in life fastened on the public expenditure, has been spoken of in Parliament more than once; the only reply was, that such is the want of local organisation in Ireland, that the abuse was unavoidable. How much of the relief funds was absorbed by these intermediaries will never be exactly known, but it must have been immense. It now appears that another kind of expense has to be provided for; land was extensively taken for roads during the employment on public works, and that land has to be paid for; the sum required is stated at two millions sterling; half of it must be met by the localities. We do not believe that the authorities or proprietors themselves know exactly what liabilities they have incurred. Certainly the burdens on some of the districts in Ireland will be very heavy for years to come. In fact, the support of the poor, which in England has been distributed over the country gradually and through a long series of years, it may be said centuries, has fallen on Ireland at once, and the shock will nearly crush the resources of the country, as well as burden England with millions of debt. Thus it is that neglect of duties and precautions avenges itself: the slightest approach to a poor-law was resisted as long as possible; when enacted it was made as useless as possible; and, in one year, the whole population became paupers, and had to be fed by every kind of expedient, presentments, local rates, poor-rates, subscriptions, in every form in which money could be raised or spent. The neglect and denial of years was crowded into the briefest space: everything had to be done hastily, and was, therefore, accompanied by waste, mismanagement, and loss. Yet the probability of such a calamity had been pointed out for at least half a century: partially it had happened before. When it fell on the whole land it was impossible to neglect it: then came loans of millions, which England had to provide; and in Ireland, where a poor-rate of a few pence was dreaded, that rate is at present, in some places, nearly forty shillings in the pound! It is bad policy to let difficulties run up an arrear by continually shrinking from dealing with them. It is a formidable thing to have to contend with the heaped up evils of a century, which have come to their crisis in a single year.

The difficulty of at once stopping the aid that has been given, seems to be the motive of the Government advancing £620,000 as a loan to certain Irish Railway Companies. It is a fragment of the "great plan" of Lord George Bentinck, the principle of which is clearly adopted. It will furnish employment to a limited extent; but, unless the Government has made conditions that it shall only be applied to the earth-works, and the operations that employ unskilled labour, the limit will be still narrower. Yet, compared with what has yet to be done with regard to the social state of Ireland, it will be as nothing. Calamity seems to pursue even those who have fled from the country; the emigrants have been destroyed on board the ships, by fever, in great numbers, and an unusual proportion of disasters have occurred in the shape of wrecks. It is impossible not to suspect there is gross mismanagement, and that the Government inspection of these vessels is evaded.

The Prussian Diet has closed, after a sitting of eleven weeks, in which it has shown much more spirit and independence than was anticipated. It has refused to concur in a Loan till accounts are given of the public expenditure; it has rejected a proposition for advancing money to a Railway Company, for the same reason; it has laid before the King a demand for a periodical assembling. The King exhibited some degree of ill-temper with his faithful Orders, as if he thought men would be called into political existence, and do nothing; but, on the whole, he seems to accept the policy of progress, be it ever so slow, as a necessity; still, he excludes the Opposition, as disobedient subjects, from the Banquet to which he has invited the more tractable. The Diet will develop itself into a national body; it cannot remain the mere representative of orders and ranks. Already it has created political names: Beckerath, Hauseman, Sancken, are regarded as popular champions; there is already another greatness and influence besides office and kingly favour. But, till they obtain a free publication of their proceedings, they will be deprived of the lever by which the public mind can alone be moved.

In Spain there is an increase of Carlist movements, but it is not believed they will come to anything formidable; indeed, the Government can afford to be merciful, and three prisoners, taken in arms, have been pardoned, contrary to Spanish practice in such cases. A person named La Riva has been condemned to death by the garotte, for firing a pistol at the Queen some time ago; the dispositions of the witnesses are full of contradictions and confusion. In addition to the usual gossip of Madrid, it is said that the father of the Queen's husband, old Don Francisco, has had the inconceivable folly to become a member of several secret societies of republican and regicidal principles! He was summoned before the Council, and questioned about it; and he seems not to have known there was anything wrong in a person in his position presiding at secret meetings of Communists, and others of the same stamp! The Bourbons have certainly attained, in the person of the Don, the lowest depth of stupidity; he is the stock joke of the Spanish capital.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.

Extract of a letter from Reginald Levinge, commanding Her Majesty's steam ship *Devastation*, on the coast of Africa.

"*Devastation*, 31st March, 1847.  
"I wrote you a few hurried lines the other day, to say I had destroyed the celebrated slave brig, *Trez Amigos*. I suspected another brig lying at anchor off Porto Novo; and told them in a careless manner that I was sorry I was obliged to go off for water, in place of which I have to tell you that I had sight of land; 'the bait took'—he took in 520 slaves, and I had him the next day.  
"Poor wretches! they jumped for joy; rolling themselves about the decks, kissing our feet. I never saw anything like their ecstasies.  
"The *Trez Amigos* went to pieces, the crew having run her on shore; as we got her measurement, we shall be paid just the same, without the trouble of sending her to Sierra Leone. She was the fastest and most notorious vessel on the coast, and took 1300 slaves to Bahia a few months ago."

THE WEATHER.

The temperature of each day, except Monday, during the past week, has been from 4° to 5° below the averages; that of Monday was very nearly that of the averages of the season. There has been no rain, and but little wind. The sky has been generally covered by cloud. The following are some particulars of each day:—Friday, the sky was occasionally covered with large dark clouds, but the sun shone frequently, and at intervals for a considerable length of time. The wind was light, and principally from the west, but the direction was variable. The average temperature of the day was 59°. Saturday, the sky was principally cloudy, but the sun shone frequently through breaks in the clouds, till the afternoon, which was generally fine; and the evening was clear for a short time. The wind was light, and from the W.N.W. The average temperature of the day was 60°. Sunday was dull and cloudy during the morning; the afternoon was rather fine, but the sky was not bright; the evening was clear. The wind was from the W. The average temperature of the day was 61½°. Monday, the sky was generally covered by thin fleecy clouds, the day was fine, and the temperature was very uniform through the day, its average was 65½°. The wind from the N. Tuesday was uniformly cloudy throughout; the wind was from the N. The average temperature was 61°. Wednesday, the sky was uniformly cloudy till noon; after this time, the clouds became broken, and the sky was principally free from cloud afterwards. The wind was from the N.N.E. The average temperature of the day was 62°, and that of the six preceding days was also 62°.

The extreme thermometrical readings each day were:—  
Friday, June 25 the highest during the day was 68½ deg., and the lowest was 50 deg.  
Saturday, June 26 ..... 67½ ..... 52½  
Sunday, June 27 ..... 67½ ..... 56  
Monday, June 28 ..... 75 ..... 56½  
Tuesday, June 29 ..... 65½ ..... 56½  
Wednesday, June 30 ..... 67½ ..... 56½

There was a great difference in the temperature of Monday from that of the preceding and following days.

Uffington, near Stamford, July 1, 1847.

N.B. The appearance of the grain crops, so far as I have seen and heard, is most satisfactory, and no appearance whatever of the potato disease as yet, in this part of the country.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

On Sunday morning, the Queen and Prince Albert, the King of the Belgians, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel in Buckingham Palace. Prayers were read by the Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Liddell.

On Monday, the Queen and their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians walked in the garden of Buckingham Palace. Prince Albert paid a visit to Oxford. The Royal dinner party included their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, His Excellency M. Van de Weyer, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas, the Countess Vanderstraten, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Viscount Melbourne, Lady Beauvale, Lord and Lady John Russell, and the Right Hon. Sir Robert Adair.

On Tuesday morning the Queen held a Court. Their Imperial Highnesses Prince Peter and the Princess of Oldenburg had an audience of the Queen. In the evening her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Queen of the Belgians, honoured her Majesty's Theatre with their presence.

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Belgians, took an airing, in an open barouche and four. Their Imperial Highnesses Prince Peter and the Princess of Oldenburg visited their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, at Buckingham Palace. The Queen had a dinner party, at Buckingham Palace, and afterwards, an evening party.

PRINCE WALDEMAR OF PRUSSIA.—His Royal Highness Prince Waldemar of Prussia arrived in London on Thursday. This illustrious Prince, accompanied by his suite, shared the dangers and privations of the British army on the fields of Moodkee and Ferozeshah, on which latter occasion Dr. Hoffman, the physician of his Royal Highness, fell mortally wounded. His Royal Highness was also present at the battle of Soobraon, and thus witnessed the total overthrow of the turbulent invaders. The occasion of the visit of his Royal Highness is to receive at the hands of her Majesty the Grand Cross of the Bath, in commemoration of the share which he had in the glorious victories in question.

THE DUCHESS OF PALMEIRA.—The Duchess of Palmella, accompanied by her daughters, the Countess das Galveas, the Countess de Orcobromos, and Donna Anna, has arrived in England. The pre-ent is the first time since the coronation of her Majesty that the Duchess has visited England, the Duke de Palmella having, on that occasion, attended the British Court as Ambassador Extraordinary from the Queen of Portugal.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S POLITICAL BANQUET.—Lord John Russell gave a grand banquet on Wednesday evening to a circle of members of the Lower House, including Mr. Lascelles, Mr. Carew, Mr. Pusey, Mr. Morris, Sir Horace Seymour, Mr. M. J. Blake, Mr. Dashwood, Sir John Owen, Major Layard, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. J. Martin, &c.

DINNER AT APSLEY HOUSE.—The Duke of Wellington gave a grand dinner on Wednesday evening at Apsley House. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge honoured the noble and gallant Duke by their company, and among the guests were the Archbishop of York, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, the Earl of Cawdor, the Countess of Westmoreland, Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley, the right hon. Charles Arbuthnot, Col. and Mrs. Malcolm, Miss Burdett Coutts, Sir Henry Bishop, and Lady Augusta Cadogan.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MAJOR-GENERAL AND LADY SMITH.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams gave an elegant entertainment to the gallant hero of Alwal and his lady on Monday. In the evening Mrs. Williams gave a ball, which was numerous and fashionably attended, and kept up with great spirit till a very late hour.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.—Lord John Russell has issued an address to the electors of the City of London, stating that he shall again offer himself. His Lordship makes no declaration of his political opinions, on the ground that they are well known to the electors. There are now no less than seven candidates for the representation of the City:—Lord John Russell, Mr. Masterman, Mr. Pattison, Baron Rothschild, Sir George Larpent, Alderman Johnson, and Mr. Payne. On Tuesday a meeting of members of the Liberal Registration Association was held at the London Tavern, which was much crowded. The chair was taken by M. Foster, Esq., M.P. The meeting was called by the committee, in order that four liberal candidates should be immediately nominated for the representatives of the City of London at the ensuing election. The Committee, in their Report, state that at the present time, there is a majority of 1889 electors on the Whig interest, and they express a hope that Lord J. Russell, Mr. Pattison, Sir G. Larpent, and Baron Rothschild would be returned. Sir G. Larpent and Baron Rothschild addressed the meeting, and, after some discussion, it was agreed that the Registration Association should resolve itself into a General Election Committee, to secure the return of the above-mentioned candidates, and that the gentlemen present pledge themselves to use their best services in furtherance of the joint return of the four candidates.—The City of London Conservative Association met at the London Tavern on Wednesday. The statements of the Reform party were taken into consideration, and doubts expressed of their accuracy. On the contrary, the report of the Committee stated that the Association had never been so successful as during the past year. Mr. T. Baring urged the Conservatives to take up the gauntlet of defiance, and expressed his confidence that they would be able to fight the four liberal candidates with four Conservatives. A resolution was then passed, ordering the books and papers of the Association to be placed at the disposal of Aldermen Masterman and John on, the two Conservative candidates, who returned thanks; and several gentlemen expressed a hope that two other candidates would be found to come forward in the same interest.

MARLBOROUGH ELECTION.—At a meeting of electors of this borough, held on Monday, a letter was read from Sir Charles Napier, finally renouncing his claims upon the constituency, on account of his appointment to the command of the Channel fleet. A vote of confidence in Sir B. Hall was afterwards passed.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT KING'S COLLEGE.—The annual distribution of prizes in the department of General Literature and Science took place on Wednesday, in the theatre of King's College, London, which was crowded with persons of rank and fashion. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury presided, and was supported by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Bishops of Oxford and Lichfield, Lord Kenyon, &c.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The following are the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the affairs of the British Museum:—The Earl of Ellesmere, Lords Langdale and Wrottesley, the Bishop of Norwich, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, Sir Charles Lemon, Sir Philip Egerton, Mr. Hume, Mr. Rogers, and Mr. Monckton Milnes.

MODEL LODGING-HOUSE IN GEORGE-STREET.—The interior arrangements and fittings of the new model lodging-house in George-street, Bloomsbury, built upon the plan and under the superintendence of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Working Classes, have been completed, and is about to be opened for the reception of lodgers. None but working men will be admitted.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—A plan is exhibited at the Mansion House for the formation of a new street, from Victoria-street, through King-street, into West Smithfield, obviating the necessity for vehicles descending the dangerous declivity of Holborn-hill, and opening a direct line of communication from New Oxford-street to the Eastern Counties Railway.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Tuesday, there was a general reduction of one halfpenny in the price of the 4lb. loaf throughout the different metropolitan districts, the high-priced bakers charging 11d., second quality, 9d., household 9d. and 8½d. the 4lb. loaf. Rye bread is 7d. the loaf, and Indian corn 2d. the pound.

CHEAPNESS OF VEGETABLES IN LONDON.—The supply of vegetables to the London markets is very abundant. On Thursday morning, at Covent Garden, good new potatoes, not the least diseased, were selling as low as 8s. per cwt., with a good supply. Lettuces were selling at 3d. per score; cabbage plants, from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per dozen bunches; cabbages, from 9d. to 1s. 6d. per dozen, and other commodities equally cheap. So great has been the supply of haultboys and strawberries, that the hawkers of the metropolis were selling them about the streets on Thursday morning at the low price of 2d. per lb.

HEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS.—The deaths registered in the week ending June 26, were:—Males, 471; females, 459; total, 921. Births:—Males, 676; females, 679; total, 1355.



## POSTSCRIPT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

**ROYAL ASSENT.**—The Royal assent was given by Commission to the Marine Forces Enlistment Bill, the Master in Chancery Bill, the Baths and Washhouses Bill, and about 70 other bills, the greater part of which were railway and other private bills.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

## THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

The House met to-day at noon.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Navigation (No. 2) Bill.

Lord G. BENTINCK opposed the bill, and gave his opinion that, if agreed to, it would be most injurious to the shipping interest, and also to the navy. He did not think, if the Navigation Laws were abolished, it would be possible in a few years to man the navy. The noble Lord read extracts from a number of documents with respect to the naval and commercial interests of the empire, and concluded by moving as an amendment that this bill be read a second time that day three months.

Lord J. RUSSELL said the question before the House was not whether the Navigation Laws should be abolished altogether, but whether it would not be advisable to suspend them for some limited period. (Hear, hear.) He was surprised at the objections of Lord G. Bentinck. He had agreed to the suspension of the Corn Laws until March next. He (Lord J. Russell) considered that at the two questions were exactly similar. If there was no objection to suspending the Corn Laws until March next, he could not see what objection there could be to suspending the Navigation Laws for a similar period. In the present circumstances of the country it was advisable to give every facility possible to the importation of foreign corn.

Mr. RICARDO supported the bill.

Mr. LIDDELL was glad to hear the noble Lord state that he had not made up his mind to a total abolition of the Navigation Laws (hear, hear), but only asked for a suspension of them.

Lord J. RUSSELL said the right hon. gentleman had misunderstood him. In moving for a further suspension of the existing laws he was not pledged either one way or the other, at some future period, as to considering the policy of altogether abolishing them or making some alterations.

Mr. TRELAUNY supported the bill.

After further debate, Lord G. BENTINCK withdrew his amendment; and the bill was read a second time.

The Custody of Offenders Bill went through Committee.

The Stock-in Trade Exemption Bill was read a second time.

At four o'clock, the House adjourned till five.

**THIRD READINGS.**—When the House met again, at five o'clock, the following bills were read a third time and passed:—Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway (Supply of Surplus Water to Manchester, Salford, and Stockport); Portsmouth Paving, Lighting, and Improvement; Taunton Improvement and Market.

## BANQUET TO SIR HARRY SMITH.

A Banquet was given on Thursday, at Whitehouse, to Sir H. Smith; the Rev. A. Peyton in the chair.

In the centre was placed a very handsome Epergne, a testimonial to Sir Harry Smith, purchased by subscription. (See the last page.)

When the health of Sir Harry Smith was proposed by the Chairman, Sir Harry Smith rose and spoke as follows:—

Lives there man with soul so dead,  
Who never to himself has said  
This is my own, my native land.

(Loud cheers.)

Reverend Sir, my Lords, and Gentlemen, and fellow townsmen—fain would I thank you for the honour you have this day done me by thus assembling, and by the sumptuous banquet you have set before me, but, when the heart is full, the tongue refuses to obey. (Cheers.) It is true, as your President has said, that it is 42 years since I left my native land. On that occasion, I parted with an affectionate mother (cheers), and gentlemen, by a curious coincidence, this day is the commemoration of her birthday. (Cheers.) Her last words to me were, "Remember, I pray you, never to enter a public billiard-room to play; and, if ever you should be engaged with the enemies of your country, remember you are an Englishman" (Loud cheers.) Thirty-two years ago, at the battle of Waterloo, there were three brothers, and it had pleased Providence to protect them all, although they were in the heat of the battle. We three, gentlemen, are the only instances of that kind on record in this country, and we three are here to-day to feel and thank you for the honour done to myself and family. (Loud cheers.) How I fulfilled the first pledge I gave my mother I well know—I have never played in a public billiard room, and, what is more, I never was drunk in my life. (Cheers.) How I have obeyed her second injunction, my Sovereign, the Duke of Wellington, and you, my fellow-countrymen, have been pleased to bear testimony, and it becomes me to acknowledge the reception I have received. If I am about to remind you of my services, I believe that they arose from my being placed in positions that would have been equally well filled by others. ("No, no.") Believe me, fellow-countrymen, it is to my fellow-countrymen I am indebted for the honours I have received. I never appealed to my brother soldiers that they did not respond to my call, (Cheers.) I hope war is far, far distant; for, although a glorious, it is a horrid profession. Since the wonderful battle of Waterloo, which established a peace for this nation which has lasted thirty-two years, and on my return to this country, I have observed her marked improvement in the arts and sciences, the improvement in the morality and deportment of the lower classes, and the observance of the Sabbath, which latter, I regret to say, was not thought of when I left it. To this I attribute all the good success of our civil exertions. I accept with gratitude the service of plate you offer me. I trust that feeling will be perpetuated in the memory of my family, and that they will never disgrace that relic of my sword. (Cheers.) I have no sons, but have two nephews, whom I have seen in action, and who are now in this room; they merit the coat they wear (the uniform of Sir Harry's regiment), and if they did not, I would be the first to strip them of it. (Cheers.) A word of the Duke of Wellington. You should have seen as I have seen him, riding in the thick of the fight, rallying the disheartened, restoring confidence wherever he appeared, and rendering victory certain. (Cheers.) My reception by my Sovereign and my fellow-countrymen has been far more gratifying than I am able to express, but I feel it none the less, and only apprehend that my services and performance of my duties should not in future merit your approbation. My first military ardour was inspired in the Whitehouse Yeomanry Cavalry—(cheers)—which I have this day inspected, and which I am rejoiced to see in superior order to what they were in my former days. I am aware, by tradition, a Minister once said, in alluding to the French Revolution, "If your Majesty is afraid to arm your subjects, your crown will totter to its base;" and in this country, so long as the nobles are true to the throne and the people to the nobles, so long shall England stand, as now she stands, paramount and unparalleled among the nations. (Cheers.) My heart is too full to allow me to dwell any longer on the subject, but believe me I shall ever, amid all vicissitudes, entertain a grateful remembrance of this mark of the respect and the attachment of the inhabitants of my native Isle. Many of my playmates, schoolmates, and fellow-townsmen are around me, and I trust that, with the other honourable gentlemen present, they will accept the grateful thanks of their townsman and countryman Harry Smith. (The gallant general sat down amidst reiterated cheers.)

**MOVEMENTS OF THE COURT.**—On Monday morning, at half-past eleven, her Majesty and Prince Albert and their suite will leave Buckingham Palace for the Tottenham Station of the Eastern Counties Railway, where a special train is ordered to be in readiness; and at the terminus the Royal equipages will be in waiting to convey them to the apartments which have been prepared for that purpose in Trinity College, Cambridge. Her Majesty selected the Tottenham Station, in order to avoid the crowd and bustle of the London terminus at Shoreditch. After the installation and the fêtes attendant, the Queen and Court will leave Cambridge (it is supposed on Wednesday next), and return to Buckingham Palace, and remain there until the breaking up of Parliament, when her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Court, will proceed to Osborne House with the Royal Family: from whence, about the second week in August, her Majesty and the Prince will pay their promised visit to the Marquis of Abercorn's hunting-seat, Arverykle Lodge, at Luggan, in Inverness-shire. It has not yet been decided whether the Royal trip to the Highlands will be made by land or by water.

**ARRIVAL OF THE NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR.**—His Excellency the Duc de Broglie, the new French Ambassador, accompanied by the Comte and Comtesse de Jarnac and a very numerous suite, arrived on Thursday at Dover, from Boulogne. After partaking of a *déjeuner*, his Excellency left for town by the South Eastern Railway, and arrived early in the afternoon.

**THE REVENUE.**—It is stated in official circles that the revenue accounts for the current quarter, to be made up on Monday, are likely to turn out well. In particular, it is expected that there will be a considerable increase upon the present quarter (as compared with that of last year) upon Customs and upon Stamps. There may possibly be a falling off upon Excise, but it will not be great.

**NEW MAGISTRATE.**—Mr. Hammill will succeed Mr. Rawlinson, the late magistrate, at Marlborough-street Police-office.

**THE BISHOP OF CORK.**—The Pope has appointed Father Delany, of Bandon, to the Roman Catholic Bishopric of Cork.

**DEATH OF A CHILD FROM SWALLOWING A CHERRY-STONE.**—On Thursday the following extraordinary and fatal case was admitted into St. Thomas's Hospital. It appears that the deceased, a fine girl, about seven years old, named Emily Harriet Durban, whose friends reside in George-street, Croydon, on the morning of yesterday week, when eating some fruit, accidentally swallowed a cherry-stone, and on the following day, feeling some ill effects in consequence, complained to her parents, and Mr. Bird, the surgeon of Croydon, was called, and tried every means to extract the stone, but without success. The little creature grew worse, and ultimately, at the recommendation of Mr. Bird, she was conveyed to the above hospital, and placed under the charge of Mr. Barnwell, one of the resident medical officers, who, with the assistance of the dresser, was about to introduce the probe, but, upon seeing this, the deceased made a sudden turn, was seized with convulsive efforts, and expired in a few moments.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

## PORTUGAL.

The Madrid papers of the 25th ult. contain letters from the Army of Intervention, which announce that the General intended to be before Oporto on the 22nd or 23rd ult. Despatches from the Spanish Consul at Oporto announced that the Miguelites ruled all the movements of the Junta, and that Poyos and Monk Bernardino commanded. Vinhas had overtaken the body that had escaped from St. Ubes, and made 300 prisoners.

## IRELAND.

## THE ELECTIONS.

**CITY OF DUBLIN.**—Mr. John O'Connell is the only Repeal candidate yet announced. The present members, Messrs. Gregory and Grogan, again stand on the Conservative interest.

**COUNTY OF WICKLOW.**—Lord Milton has issued an address to the electors. His return is considered pretty certain. If there should be a contest, the struggle will be between Sir R. Howard and Colonel Acton.

**COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.**—Mr. John Lanigan, of Richmond, Templemore, and Mr. F. Scully, son of the late James Scully, Esq., banker, of Tipperary, have started as Repeal candidates for this county.

**COUNTY OF CORK ELECTION.**—The election for the county of Cork commenced on Monday. E. D. Freeman, Esq., proposed Mr. Leader, who, he said, was an anti-Repealer, and would decidedly oppose the present Government: the nomination of Mr. Leader was seconded by Horace Townsend, Esq., L. J. Shea, Esq., proposed Dr. Power, the Repeal candidate; and the Rev. Mr. Doherty seconded the nomination. A show of hands was called for. A dozen were held up for Mr. Leader, and about a thousand for Dr. Power. A poll was demanded for Mr. Leader, which commenced on Tuesday. At the close of the poll on Wednesday, the numbers were:—Power, 478; Leader, 368. Majority for Mr. Power, 110.

**THE IRISH CHIEF SECRETARYSHIP.**—It is settled that Sir William Somerville will succeed to the Irish Secretaryship, which Mr. Labouchere vacates for the Board of Control, immediately after the dissolution of Parliament.

**THE MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN.**—This railway was opened on Monday morning for public traffic to Enfield, a distance of 26½ miles. The first train started at six o'clock, the second at seven, and neither could accommodate the number of persons who sought places. The return trains were crammed to excess.

**GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.**—The direct line towards Cork was opened last Saturday from Kildare to Maryborough.

**THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.**—A meeting of this body was held on Monday last, at which Mr. John O'Connell read letters from Dr. Brain, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Elphin, enclosing subscriptions; and from Mr. Collett, of Athlone, giving his adhesion to Repeal. Mr. O'Connell spoke of the advantages which Repeal would confer upon England as well as Ireland; and was followed by Mr. Dillon Browne, who abused the Young Ireland party; and Mr. Maurice O'Connell, who ridiculed Mr. Poulet Scrope, and his "unasked" exertions in Irish affairs. Mr. J. O'Connell afterwards announced his intention of offering himself as a candidate for Dublin, and denied that Mr. H. Grattan had seceded from the Association. The rent was announced at £77, and the attendance was much better than usual.

**THE HARVEST AND THE POTATO CROP.**—The grain crops are fast ripening, and promise a very abundant yield. The accounts of the potato crop are still very conflicting. Almost all the provincial papers give highly favourable accounts; but private letters, from competent and disinterested parties, express serious apprehensions, and state that unequivocal symptoms of disease have appeared.

**INFAMOUS TRICKS OF THE FAMINE-MONGERS.** The *Tipperary Free Press* of Saturday last, says it has received a letter from a friend at Mark-lane, London dated Thursday, stating, "Last week, a man in Tyrone, collected a quantity of rotten potato stalks, which he sold for £5 to a corn-holder in Londonderry, who caused them to be exhibited for effect!" A gentleman of this town (says the *Drogheda Argus*), who was in the Liverpool Corn-market on Tuesday last, related to us a circumstance that we cannot resist the temptation of preserving for some future delineator of "the food speculator of 1847." It appears that for some time back an effort has been making to raise the price of corn by an outcry that the potato crop had failed again. It seems that within the last ten days it had been discovered that some portion at least of the potatoes in England had really suffered. Persons were employed to hunt out for the disease, and to turn the rottenness to the best advantage for themselves, the speculators actually procuring small heaps of the diseased and putrid root on their stalls, to prove to the purchasers of grain that famine has not yet given up his prey.

**EXTENT OF RELIEF TO THE IRISH.**—The Dublin Correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* says:—"I have ascertained that there are now upwards of two millions nine hundred thousand persons receiving rations at the public expense, under the Temporary Relief Act. Thus, more than one-third of the entire population of Ireland are obtaining out-door relief; but in some counties the proportion is much greater, probably exceeding one-half of the population, as the relief system is but partially in operation in several counties of Ulster and Leinster, and some baronies of Kildare are altogether exempt from it."

**TRIAL OF MR. LANAUZE FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.**—Last Saturday the Court of Queen's Bench was occupied with the trial of Mr. Henry Lanauze, stockbroker, for embezzling the sum of £9000, the property of Mr. Clayton Brown, handed to him for the purpose of purchasing Government Stock, but which he (Mr. L.) appropriated to his own use. The Jury found the traverser "Guilty" on two counts—one of which charged him with embezzlement. A point was saved which must be decided against the traverser before he can be brought up for judgment, which cannot be before next term. In the meantime he is out on bail.

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

## FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR WIGAN.

On Monday morning an explosion of fire-damp, fatal in its consequences to a number of persons, took place at the colliery known sometimes as the Hier Patrick Colliery, but more properly as the Kirkless Hall Colliery, near the boundary line of the townships of Ince and Aspull, on the banks of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, about two miles from Wigan.

The result of the accident was the death of two persons, the very serious injury of eight or ten others, and the injury, more or less, of at least a dozen more.

The explosion, it appears, arose from the blowing up a quantity of coal by one of the men, which set it on fire; and before the fire could be blocked up or extinguished, the accident occurred. Immediately after the accident, the efforts of all were directed to the getting out of the injured parties, and up to five o'clock twenty-three had been brought up to the top of the pit. It was found, however, impracticable to prosecute the search with safety until the fire had been effectually blocked up; but at five o'clock one man only was said to be missing. The following is a correct list of all those brought up after the explosion, none of whom, it is said, escaped unhurt:—

John Cartwright—dead.

Joseph Wilkinson, a boy—said to have died on his way home.

Robert Wilkinson, father of the above—seriously injured.

John Berry—very badly burnt, with no hopes of recovery.

Very badly burnt—John Rhodes, George Evans, underlooker; Henry Hawson,

John Riley, Ashmore, a boy, and Samuel Evans.

More or less injured—William Dainty, John Holcroft, John Bolton, James Naylor, Joseph Penman, Eli Monk, William Jackson, Richard Currie, John Webster, James Belshaw, John Mills, Thomas Laurensen, Samuel Simkin.

Robert Southern, the only one said to be missing, and supposed to be dead.

**FIRE AT CHELMSFORD.**—A fire took place in Back-street, Chelmsford, on Saturday last, by which ten houses were burnt down, and five or six others much injured. It was the largest fire that has been known in that part of Essex for years. The fire is believed to have been purely accidental.

**INCENDIARY FIRE NEAR CAMBRIDGE.**—The extensive stack-yard of Messrs. Keynolds and Sons, farmers, at Coton, near Cambridge, was entirely consumed by fire on Saturday night, the conflagration being the work of an incendiary.

**FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE BLACKWALL RAILWAY.**—On Wednesday a fatal accident occurred at the goods depot of the Blackwall Railway terminus, Crutched Friars. A man named Peter Summerfield, whilst engaged in lifting the cradle, a piece of machinery used for raising heavy weights, dropped a shilling, which fell below the spot where the cradle descends. The unfortunate man went below, leaving another person to do his work, and whilst searching for his shilling the cradle was lowered, and before he had time to get out of the way, he was crushed with such violence as to break his legs and back, and otherwise dreadfully injure him. Three medical men were sent for, but by the time they arrived life was quite extinct. The deceased has left a wife and three children unprotected.

**EXPLOSION AT CAMDEN TOWN.**—An explosion of an extraordinary character happened on Monday evening upon the premises of Mr. Augustus Brackenbury, manufacturer of ice by steam machinery, at the rear of 10½, Stanhope-street, Camden-town. While Mr. Brackenbury was at work in a building nearly fifty feet from the dwelling, an explosion occurred, which blew down the walls and roof, and set the place on fire. Mr. Brackenbury was also very severely injured by the force of the explosion. Much injury was done to the premises.

**THE LOSS OF LIFE AT THE RAILWAY ARCH IN BERMONDSEY.**—On Monday, the adjourned inquiry as to the death of Frederick Messenger, aged 56, and Mary Hisselton, 44, was resumed by Mr. W. Carter and the Jury, at Bermondsey Workhouse. The evidence as to the solidity of the arches was very conflicting. The Jury eventually returned a verdict of "Accidental death," accompanied by a recommendation that in all cases where such works were in progress, the public thoroughfares should be stopped up. Mr. Town appeared on behalf of the relatives of the deceased persons, and it was intimated that actions at law would be forthwith commenced against the company for compensation under the act of Parliament.

**FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT BRISTOL.**—A frightful accident took place at Bristol on Tuesday, at the factory of Messrs. J. and S. Fry, chocolate manufacturers, Union street. The Messrs. Fry are the manufacturers of Churchman's Milk Chocolate and Bristol Patent Cocoa, and in the grinding and compression of the cocoa, powerful machinery, worked by steam, is used. About twelve o'clock, as one of the men in the factory, named William Robyn, was employed in oiling some parts of the engine, his shirt sleeve and some other portions of his clothes were caught by a wheel, and he was drawn rapidly into the machinery. The poor man alarmed the factory with his cries, but before the engine could be stopped, he experienced injuries of the most dreadful nature—his ribs were broken and his abdomen torn open, and the intestines drawn out and wound round the wheels and strap of the engine. The machinery was stopped as speedily as possible, and surgical assistance was given; but the poor fellow is in a hopeless state.

**ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.**—On Tuesday afternoon as one of the Chelsea steamers was proceeding up the river with about 300 passengers on board, she ran foul of the new steamboat pier at Vauxhall-bridge so violently that every one on board was thrown down, and the funnel dashed on deck, injuring several parties, and not only causing the utmost confusion but great consternation for the safety of the passengers—the paddle-box and floats having been crushed in. With great presence of mind the commander of the boat instantly directed the engines to be reversed, and with the well-timed assistance of the pier-men, succeeded in fastening the boat to the dumbo, and enabling the passengers to escape by the pier. They were shortly after conveyed to their respective destinations by another boat.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

## FRAUDULENT BILL DISCOUNTERS.

A trial was commenced on Saturday last, in the Court of Exchequer, and did not finish till Monday, in the course of which further disclosures were made of the frauds of advertising money lenders. It was an action, *Pontez v. Glossop*, to recover the amount of two bills of exchange for £250 each, drawn by one Gardiner, and accepted by the defendant. The pleas were 43 in number, and alleged, *inter alia*, that no consideration had been given for the bills, and that defendant's acceptances had been obtained by fraud and covin.

Sir F. Thesiger, Q.C., Mr. M. Chambers, Q.C., Mr. Miller, and Mr. G. F. Pollock, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Cockburn, Q.C., Mr. Humphrey, Q.C., and Sir J. Bayley, for the defendant.

The defendant is a clergyman of the Church of England, and holds the living of West Dean, in Wiltshire. Being in want of pecuniary accommodation in the month of August last, he was induced, by an advertisement in one of the London newspapers, to apply to an advertising money lender, and, after some correspondence between them, he came up to town, and had an interview with Gardiner, who, under the name of Rutter and Co., carried on the business of a bill-discounter at Fludyer-street, Westminster. In consequence of what passed at this interview, Gardiner drew and the defendant accepted the two bills in question, dated respectively the 28th and 29th August, 1846, payable at four months, and Gardiner having given a written acknowledgment for them, with an undertaking that they should be returned if not discounted, defendant left the bills with him to get them discounted, which he promised to do the following morning. Next morning, however, Gardiner alleged that his banker had left town, but that as he should be at Southampton in a few days, he would call at West Dean, and leave the money with the defendant. On the day appointed Gardiner wrote to say that he could not then leave town, but would certainly be at Southampton on the following Saturday, and requested that if any application should be made in the interval to the defendant to know whether his acceptances were genuine, he would answer in the affirmative. In the course of the week, and during the absence of the defendant, a letter making such inquiry, addressed from 23, Craven-street, Strand, and signed by one Gadderer, arrived at defendant's house, and was answered by Mrs. Glossop, to the effect that the acceptances had been left in Gardiner's hands to be discounted, but that no value had been received for them. Subsequently, Gardiner complained that in consequence of Mrs. Glossop's letter he had failed to get the money, and persuaded defendant to write another letter to Gadderer, which he did, in hopes of getting the bills discounted. On the 17th September defendant came to London to demand the money or the bills; but not being able to get either, he put an advertisement in the papers describing the transaction, and cautioning the public that the bills had been obtained fraudulently. Meanwhile Gardiner had given the bills to one Coyle, with whom he had become acquainted when both were inmates of the Queen's Prison, to get discounted, and Coyle gave him £100 down for them, and promised to give him the remainder in a day or two. This, however, he never did; and Gardiner, having seen the advertisement, kept the £100, so that the defendant never got a farthing for his acceptances. Subsequently the bills passed into the possession of Mr. Laurence Levy, of Fetter-lane, who endorsed one of them to Mr. A. Jones, a bill-broker, a few days before it became due, and issued a writ against defendant, upon his refusal to take up the other. It appeared that Gadderer had obtained one of the bills from L. Levy, and that the one endorsed to Mr. Jones was also paid by him on behalf of Miss Pontez, the plaintiff, who, as he alleged, had received them as endorsee, and transferred them without endorsement. Evidence was given to show that defendant had been introduced to the plaintiff, at her own house, by Gadderer, who lodged with her—that she had sold out stock to the amount of £300 on the 11th September; that Gadderer accompanied her to the broker's, and that the £100 note paid by Coyle to Gardiner was one of the notes which she had received at the bank, upon the cheque given to her by the broker.

The evidence on both sides having closed,

Mr. Cockburn, Q.C., for the defendant, strongly commented upon the absence of Gadderer, who knew and could explain the whole transaction, and denounced the action as a gross fraud and conspiracy against the plaintiff, by "old hands," who knew all the niceties of the law relating to bills, and had, therefore, nominally transferred the £100 from one to the other, to give an appearance of consideration to the transaction.

Mr. M. Chambers, Q.C., having replied at great length to the plaintiff, The Chief Baron summed up, and told the Jury there was distinct evidence that £100 had been given as part consideration for one of the bills; they must, therefore, find for the plaintiff to that amount, and, if the evidence satisfied them that more had been paid, they must find accordingly.

After a long and evidently warm controversy in the jury-box the foreman of the Jury said, "We are obliged to find a verdict of £100 for the plaintiff."

The Chief Baron: Gentlemen, my opinion goes entirely along with your verdict as recorded; but, my wishes, also, go along with your wishes.

Mr. Humphrey, Q.C., for the defendant, intimated that he should move for a new trial, on the ground that some letters tendered as evidence in the cause had been improperly rejected.

**LORD NELSON'S SWORD.**—**ALLEGED LIBEL.**—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Tuesday, an action was tried—*Evans v. Lawson*. It was brought by the plaintiff, a picture and curiosity dealer, residing in Maddox-street, against the defendant, printer and publisher of the *Times* newspaper, to recover compensation in damages for libels alleged to be contained in two letters published in that journal, in the month of December last, bearing the signature of Sir Harris Nicolas. The letters stated that Mr. Evans, the plaintiff, had sold a sword to the late Lord Saye and Sele, for £150, on the representation that it was the identical sword worn by Lord Nelson at the memorable battle of Trafalgar; that his Lordship (Saye and Sele) afterwards made a present of the sword to the Governors of Greenwich Hospital; but, on its being subsequently ascertained that Lord Nelson did not wear a sword on the day of battle, Sir Harris Nicolas sent two letters to the *Times* newspaper, informing the public of that fact, and the authorities of Greenwich refused to exhibit the sword. These letters formed the ground of the present action. The plaintiff alleged that there was an insinuation that he had sold the sword to Lord Saye and Sele, well knowing at the time that the hero of Trafalgar did not wear a sword on that day. This statement, it was pleaded, had much injured him in his business.—Mr. Humfrey, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Peacock, for the defendant, contended that the letter complained of was only a fair commentary on the evidence, intrinsic and extrinsic, adduced to support the authenticity of the sword, and that, if it was libellous at all, it was not a libel on the plaintiff.—Lord Denman, in summing up, said he had very great difficulty in finding that the letter complained of bore the meaning which the declaration attributed to it.—The Jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

**DEATH OF THE EARL OF LANESBOROUGH.**—Died, on Sunday, the 13th ult., at Brislington, near Bristol, the Right Hon. Brinsley Butler, Earl of Lanesborough, Viscount Lanesborough, and Baron of Newton Butler, of the kingdom of Ireland. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his heir-at-law, G. J. D. Butler Danvers, Esq., of Swinstead Hall, in the county of Leicester.

**DUMFRIES ELECTION.**—Mr. Ewart will again be a candidate for the suffrages of the electors; and will, probably, be re-elected.

**HADDINGTON BURGHS.**—A new Conservative candidate has appeared in the person of Sir James Walker Drummond, of Hawthornden.

**THE HARVEST.**—We are gratified to perceive in the country papers that the most cheering prospects of the harvest are entertained. The weather appears to have been of late very favourable for the wheat crops, and we trust that the game of the famine-mongers is up.

**THE APPEARANCE OF THE POTATO CROPS IN WILTS.**—A gentleman residing at Windsor, who is the owner of a large farm near Cricklade, and who was there on Wednesday and Thursday last, gives a very gratifying account of the state of the Potato crops throughout the whole of that neighbourhood. He states that, from the inquiries he made amongst the farmers and labourers in the vicinity of his own land, he learns that the growing crops are not only entirely free from all appearance of disease, but that they were never known to be in a more healthy state, or to hold out greater hopes to the growers of a most prolific harvest. The growing crops of grain, of every description, throughout the county, are also stated to promise most abundantly; showing that more than a fair average may be confidently calculated upon.

**MARGATE.**—The Kentish papers state that Margate is getting very gay already. Tivoli Gardens are about to be opened, and the theatrical season will shortly commence. Mr. Henry Betty will appear as *Claude Melnotte* on the 19th inst., and will subsequently play *Richard* and other characters in plays of Shakspeare. The Theatre will be under the management of Mr. T. Dowton, a nephew of the Dowton, and will thus open under favourable auspices.

**THE INHUMAN MURDER IN DERBYSHIRE.**—At the last Derby Assizes, John Platts was condemned, and subsequently executed, for the murder of George Collis, of Chesterfield. Three persons were distinctly proved to have been parties to the murder; one Morley, a butcher, who is dead; John Platts, condemned; and a third person, generally supposed to be one Anthony Lant, a potman, at Brampton. In his confession, Platts implicated Lant, but his name was suppressed in the published confession. It will be recollected that one witness (Slack) saw a man as if in a drunken state pushed by two others into Platts's shop, and that he remarked to a woman standing near, whom he did not know, that "he drunken man would have a 'coll' night's lodging." This woman turns out to be Mrs. Redfern, who, since Platts was hanged, has told all she saw and knows; and Lant was taken into custody, in bed, on Tuesday last. His examination took place on Wednesday, and he has been committed to take his trial. It is stated there is new and important evidence, and that circumstances will transpire conclusive of the opinion expressed, that Platts's confession was incorrect.

**DEATHS FROM THE EXPLOSION OF GUN-COTTON.**—On Thursday (last week), an explosion of gun cotton took place at the congrue rocket manufactory of Mr. R. Wade, West Ham, Essex. Three men, named Geary, Tuft, and Redford, employed in filling rockets, were killed by the concussion, and a portion of the factory was destroyed. On Monday, an inquest was held at the London Hospital, on Henry Redford, one of the sufferers. Mr. Bingham, the superintendent of Mr. Wade's factory, explained the manner in which the rockets were made, both under the old and new system. Formerly, it appeared, they were made with gunpowder, but, during the last few weeks, a prepared cotton, one-third of the power of the ordinary gun-cotton, had been employed for the purpose. Mr. Hall, gunpowder maker, and Mr. Willmott, lecturer on chemistry at the London Hospital, attributed the accident to the compression of air in the rocket case, but Dr. Letheby expressed his conviction that it arose from the friction produced by the repeated blows of "the monkey." It was agreed that the greatest precaution had been used by Mr. Wade in conducting his business, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death." A similar verdict was given on the following day in the case of Tuft and Geary.



F I N E A R T S .



"AN ENGLISH MERRY-MAKING, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO."—PAINTED BY W. P. FRITH, A.—IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

We have this week engraved one of the most successful pictures in the Exhibition, "An English Merry-Making, a Hundred Years Ago," painted by W. P. Frith, A., and bearing, in the Catalogue, the text, or epigraph, from the *Allegro* of Milton:—

When the merry bells ring round,  
And the jocund rebecks sound,  
To many a youth, and many a maid,  
Dancing in the chequered shade;  
And young and old come forth to play  
On a sunshine holiday.

How happily has the painter depicted this truly poetic scene! What character in the episodal groups—as the fortune-teller on the left, feeding the fond hopes of the handsome lass by the side of her swain. Next, the maiden, with her lover, seated beneath the spreading oak-tree, contemptuously repelling the clown who seeks to lead her out to the dance: the discomfort and stern purpose of the lass, the vexation of the wooer,

and the jealousy of the successful lover, are alike characteristically portrayed. Then the vigorous group of musicians is excellent. And next, a merry girl is pulling forward to the dance an old man, whose "dancing days are over," and the frolicsome children join in the compulsion.

Another characteristic group is the old lady at the tea-table, enjoying the gay scene in her way. The picture is full of natural sunshine, the mid-distance being the Sir Roger de Coverley dance in the avenue by villagers, whose figures and attitudes are the picturesque gracefulness of nature—to be seen only in such *al fresco* ball-rooms as this. The entire picture tells of the simple pleasures of rural life,

When, loose to festive joy, the country round,  
Laughs with the loud sincerity of mirth.

The composition has the charm of variety: its merriment is real and hearty, without extravagance; the colouring is rich and bright as befits the scene; and the picture, altogether, is one of the gems of the collection and gathers many a crowd of admirers.

The other work engraved is "Presbyterian Catechising," excellently painted by J. Philip. The figure of the Presbyterian is admirable; the catechumens are variously characteristic and life-like; and the entire work evinces the success of painstaking, as well as high promise.

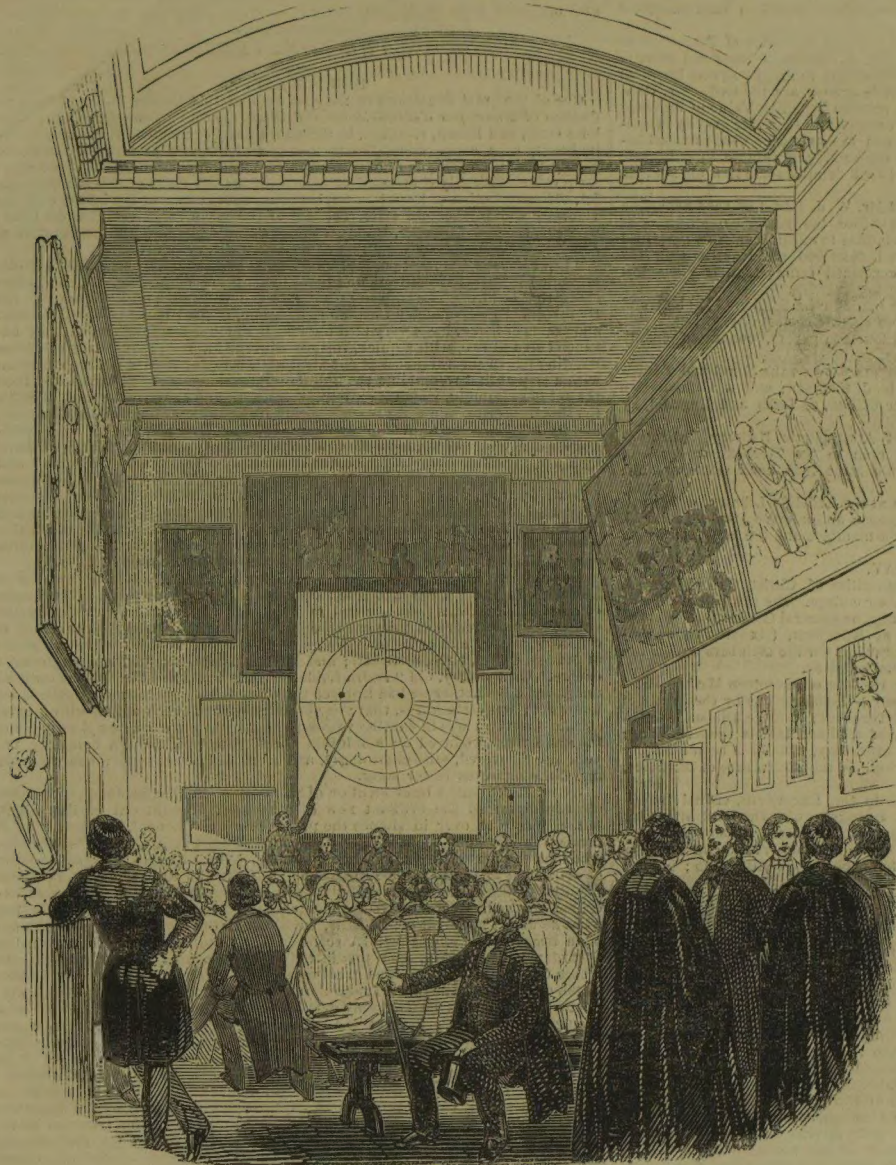
THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Mr. C. R. Wold, a connexion of Sir J. Franklin, states that all the alarm which has been created respecting the Arctic adventurers, is groundless. "Sir John," he says, "was provisioned for the summer of 1848, and when he sailed no one contemplated hearing from him earlier than October or November, 1847, unless some unforeseen accident should compel his earlier return. If he succeed in passing Behring's Straits at the end of August, or in September or October, 1847, we shall not learn his success earlier than January or February, 1848. There is, therefore, no cause as yet for flying to his rescue. His absence has not yet equalled that of Sir E. Parry on his second voyage; and there does not, in fact, exist at the present moment more reason for apprehension than there was when the expedition sailed.



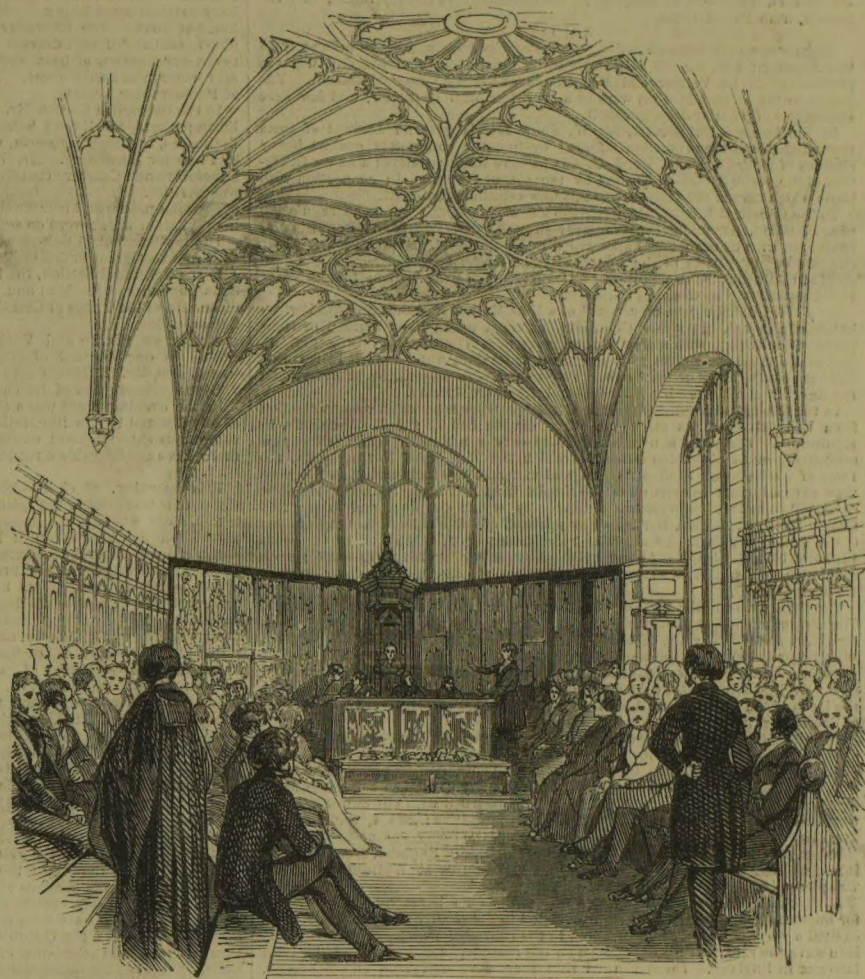
"PRESBYTERIAN CATECHISING."—PAINTED BY J. PHILIP.—IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.



## MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION, AT OXFORD.



INTERIOR OF THE RANDOLPH GALLERY.—(MATHEMATICAL SECTION.)



INTERIOR OF THE CONVOCATION-HOUSE.—(GEOLOGICAL SECTION.)

LAST week we illustrated and reported the Proceedings of the above Institution, at the General Meeting, in the University Theatre, on Wednesday. We now resume our illustrated record with

## THURSDAY.

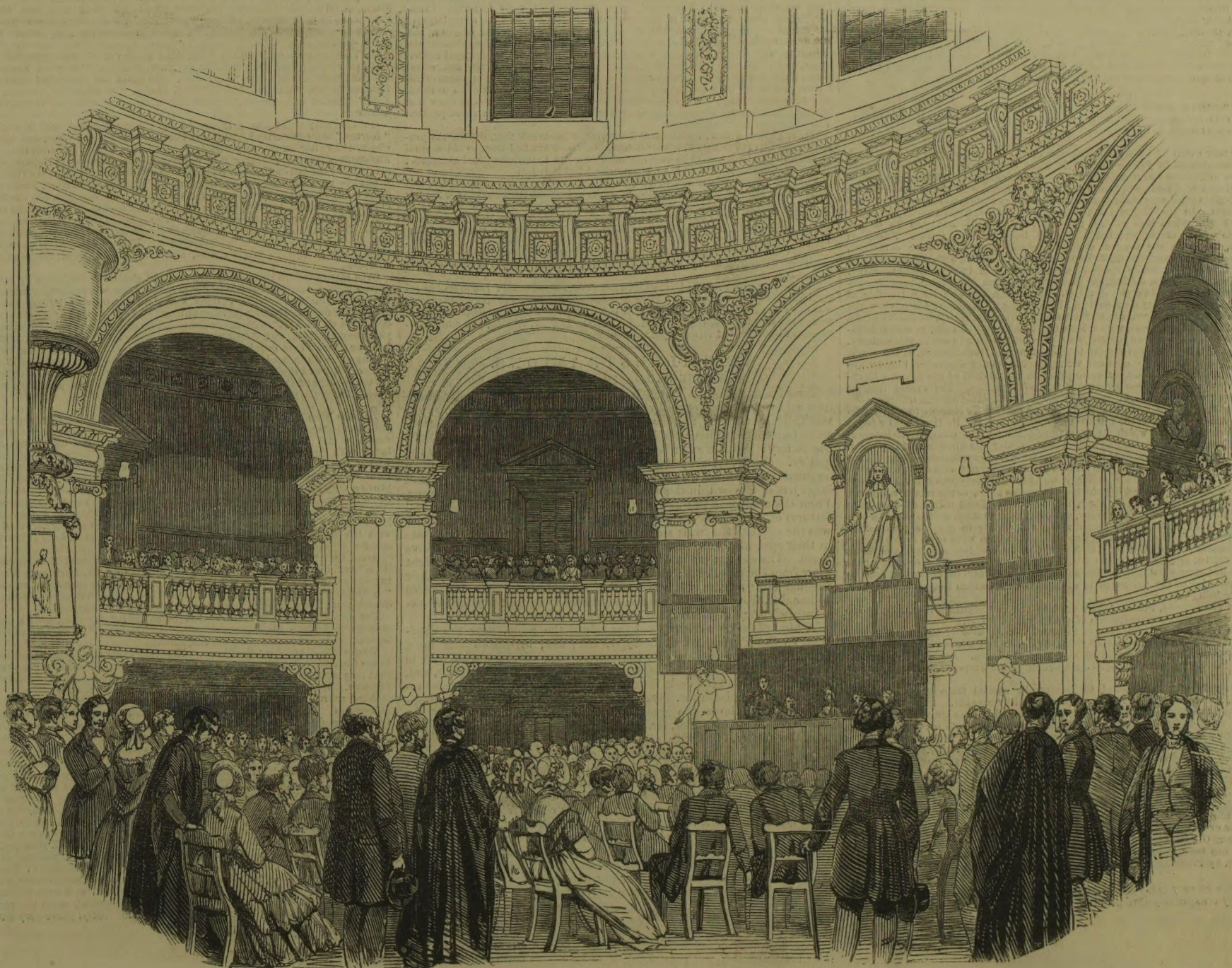
The Meetings of the Sections commenced this morning; but, the Communications made are, for the most part, of too technical a nature to interest the general reader.

We must here enumerate the locations of the Sections: *Randolph Gallery:*

Section A., Mathematical and Physical Science. *Taylor Building:* Sect. B., Chemical Science, including its application to Agriculture and the Arts; and Sect. G., Mechanical Science. *Convocation House:* Sect. C., Geology and Physical Geography. *Ashmolean Museum:* Sect. D., Zoology and Botany. *Writing School:* Sect. E., Physiology. *Natural Philosophy School:* Sect. F., Statistics. The several rooms were not without attentive and numerous audiences. The Section for Geology and Physical Geography, which was presided over by the Dean of Westminster, and had the advantage of the presence of Sir H. De La Beche, Sir R. Murchison, Professor Sedgwick, and other eminent geologists, was

crowded throughout the sitting ladies; forming, in point of numbers, by no means, an unimportant proportion of the assembly.

In the evening, Professor Baden Powell delivered a discourse on Falling Stars, which attracted a very full audience. During the two hours occupied in its delivery, the area and gallery of the Radcliffe Library, which was fitted up for the occasion, were crowded. The Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, the Bishop of Oxford, and the Prince of Canino, were with the President on the platform. Of course the paper was theoretical, but the views differed much from previous authors on the subject. It also embraced the consideration of comets and cosmical matter,



INTERIOR OF THE RADCLIFFE LIBRARY.—(EVENING MEETING.)



the Learned Professor considering that the former were not possessed of a density or attraction which caused them to be injurious to other celestial bodies. The subject of falling stars was still involved in much obscurity, but electrical experiments threw much light upon it, the appearances being produced as it were from the fusion or condensation of the particles. With regard to comets, that of 1356, which had caused such universal terror in Europe, might be expected next year, 292 years being the period of its revolution round its orbit. Great advantage would result from simultaneous observations, and their communication which he suggested could be most appropriately made through the medium of the Association.

Amongst the arrivals to-day were M. Le Verrier from Paris; Professors—Ehrenberg, from Berlin; Ekman, from Göttingen; Macaire, from Geneva; and Dr. Gibson, Professor of Surgery to the University at Pennsylvania; and Dr. Levick, from Philadelphia.

#### FRIDAY.

There was a very large accession of members by each successive railway train this morning; and, not the least interesting circumstance of the day was the presence of M. Le Verrier and Mr. Adams at the Mathematical Section. The papers in the several Sections were of a very technical character, and few were susceptible of popular demonstration.

In the Mathematical Section, Sir W. Snow Harris gave an account of some new examples of the protection afforded by metallic conductors against heavy charges of lightning; and, Mr. J. C. Adams gave some results of a new calculation of the perturbations of Uranus by the planet Neptune, in connection with those which caused the discovery of this new celestial inhabitant.

To the Chemical Section, Dr. Arnott made a communication on the regulation of combustion, particularly explanatory of some new facts and circumstances connected with its economical application to heating. M. Claudet read a paper on different properties of the solar radiation which have permeated coloured media in influencing the condition of Daguerreotype plates, so as to receive or reject mercurial vapours.

Sir J. W. Lubbock gave an account of a New Method of computing the Perturbation of a Comet. Professor Chevalier described a graphical method of computing Occultations with a new arrangement of a Time ball. Professor E. P. Smyth described some changes in the Level and Azimuth of a Transit Instrument from the temperature of the earth. Professor Baden Powell, Dr. Forster, and the Rev. Dr. Rankin, each made communications on Meteors.

In the Geological Section, the most attractive paper read was a communication from Lady Hastings, on the Fresh-water Eocene bed of the Hordle Cliffs, in Hampshire. The paper announced the discovery of a New Crocodile in the new sandstone; and a discussion ensued, in which the Marquis of Northampton, the Dean of Westminster, Professor Owen, and many others took part. Prof. Owen then gave a further description of the Fossils from Hordle. Professor Henslow described some Detritus from the London clay which was deposited in the Red Crag. Sir T. D. Acland, M.P., gave an account of some remarkable movements of the Sudden Glacier under the side of the Orter-Berg, relatively, in the years 1815 and 1817, as also in 1845 and 1846. A paper by Professor Edward Forbes concluded the lengthened meeting of the Section, relating to the natural order of the Crystids.

The Papers read to the Section of Zoology and Botany were very numerous. The Prince of Canino described a new genus and three new species of Bats. Mr. Ward gave an account of the Growth of Plants in Closed Cases. Captain Widdington explained some interesting novelties connected with Botanical growths, as shown in the forests of Spain. Prof. Edwards Milne described some newly conjectured points in the economy of Crustacea. Prof. Allman described the larva of the Acariids. And, Dr. Acland gave an account of a new species of Proeus, which was illustrated by a living specimen.

To the Section of Physiology, a paper was read from Mr. Humpage, of Bristol, on Hydropathy, as a means for the preservation of health and the prevention of disease. He contended in many points, in contradistinction to previous writers, that the effects of water depended chiefly on its purity as well as solvent powers. Hydropathic treatment of chronic disease was concerned with one out of four varieties:—1, the tonic; 2, the reductive; 3, the alterative; and 4, the sedative. The discussion on the subject and consideration of the paper was postponed until Monday, when Mr. Cotton, the Chairman of the Bank of England, announced his intention to exhibit a model of the baths and washhouses at Whitechapel, which was placed in the Model Room in the morning.

In the Statistical Section, a paper on the result of a scheme by Mr. Vandeleur for improving the condition of labourers, tried in the county of Clare, in Ireland, excited a very interesting conversation, in the course of which Sir John P. Boileau gave the results of his experience on the real merits and utility of the Irish labourer in England. These showed that they were useful on an emergency, coming over to labour when their services were required, and returning home without becoming a burden upon the poor-rates. Their conduct was also on the average much better than was that of the Englishman of a similar humble position.

The great attraction of the evening was Dr. Faraday's discourse in the Theatre, on some new properties lately developed in Magnetical Science. In these, he exhibited, in a most demonstrative manner, that this fluid might be transmitted through many substances, and even organic bodies. Thus, it was shown that most of the metals, and even animal and vegetable bodies, might be kept in suspension by the means of magnetic influence.

#### SATURDAY.

Only two Sections met to-day, and the papers read were of a technical character. Three distinct Excursions had been planned for the day, and they were well attended. One was to the Great Western Railway Works at Swindon, to which conveyance, free of expense, was liberally provided by the Directors. About 300 persons formed the party; and an equal number visited Blenheim Palace and Gardens, where everything that could afford gratification was thrown open for inspection. The Dean of Westminster went, at the head of a large party, to Shot Pover, where he gave a lengthened and very interesting discourse on the Geological peculiarities of that vicinity, which also comprises some interesting Antiquarian Vestiges.

In the evening, a *Soirée* was given at the Radcliffe Library, at which many objects of interest were exhibited; amongst the most conspicuous of which was a series of Daguerreotype portraits from M. Claudet; and the latest results of some important Electrical Development in Clocks, for the instantaneous communication of time throughout the kingdom, by Mr. Alexander Bain.

#### SUNDAY.

This morning the Bishop of Oxford preached a sermon on the necessity of humility in connection with literary scientific pursuits, at St. Mary's Church, which was crowded to suffocation.

#### MONDAY.

The great event of to-day was the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, who, accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, arrived by special train at eleven minutes to eleven o'clock. His Royal Highness was received at the station by the Rector of Exeter, and conducted to that college, whence the Royal visit proceeded to visit the several Sections, in which they were received with respectful enthusiasm. In the Geological Section His Royal Highness arrived just as Sir Roderick Murchison was calling the attention of the audience to several very elaborate maps, executed by the hand of the Crown Prince of Sweden, in which the sciences of statistics and geography were combined, each map being painted in different colours to distinguish the several districts of Sweden in which the various productions of the country are derived. In connection with this subject, Professor Nilsson, from Stockholm, read his geological researches in Sweden, developing the existence of a large number of Fossil Remains, hitherto unknown in those regions. Amongst these were the remains of the Ichneumon, and of the Oxus, the only living representative of the Mammoth, a living specimen of which the Emperor of Russia, in whose dominions they were now found to exist, had promised to send over to this country. His Royal Highness next proceeded to the Ethnological Sub-Section, at the Music School, and arrived at the moment when his Excellency Chevalier Bunsen was about to commence a most elaborate paper on the relation of the Ancient Egyptian language, to the other great divisions of language. The Prince listened throughout with great attention to the eloquent discourse of the distinguished diplomatist, and after its conclusion took his departure for some of the other Sections. Amongst these was the Chemical Section, where Mr. R. Hunt read a paper on the Principles upon which the Glass is selected for the Great Palm-house at Kew. From experiments which he had made, under the direction of Sir W. J. Hooker, he had found that decomposition in plants always proceeded under the red ray; therefore the principle of his plan for their protection was to select a colour in which the peculiar influence of such rays could be effectively prevented. This was most satisfactorily effected by the use of green glass, to the return to the use of which the old gardeners in the neighbourhood of London had at once given their approbation. It was necessary, however, that no manganese should be used in its composition, as its introduction had a tendency to make a pink colour, which possessed one of those injurious attributes which were to be avoided. Mr. John Chanter then, on the part of Baron Charles Wedderstedt, read a paper on the Protection of Ships' Bottoms from destruction by chemical or injury from mechanical agency; which he demonstrated could only be effectively done by the application of the per-oxide of some metal, that which had proved the most effective being copper.

From the Sections, Prince Albert went to the Horticultural Fête, held in Trinity Gardens, where the collection of plants was very fine.

From Trinity, the Royal visitors returned to a *déjeuner* at Exeter College, at which many of the distinguished foreigners who adorn the various Sections of the Association were presented to His Royal Highness. Amongst these we may specify Professor Struve, Imperial Astronomer to the Emperor of Russia, and M. Le Verrier.

His Royal Highness returned to London by special train at half-past four o'clock, and seemed to have been much gratified by his visit.

Amongst the Sectional proceedings of the day, Mr. Ward gave to the "Chemical" some curious and well-defined results of experiments on Crystallization, produced under high pressure, which was caused by the great condensation of caloric, caused by chemical affinity. In the Geological Section, Sir J. Murchison gave an account of Count Keyserling's geological explorations of North-Eastern Russia; and at the Section of Zoology and Botany, Mr. J. O. Westwood showed the existence of the Potato Disease to a considerable extent in many parts of Oxfordshire, which must have been unconnected totally with aphides. In confirmation were some remarks made by Mr. Pringle on the Potato Disease in Canada.

In the evening, Mr. E. H. Strickland read a paper on Dodo, and other species of Extinct Gigantic Birds. There was little new in the discourse, the subject of which has been embraced at different meetings of the Geological Society in London, by Professor Owen and other leading geologists and naturalists.

#### TUESDAY.

There were very many papers announced for reading to-day, but they were of necessity considerably abridged.

In the Mathematical Section, the list of papers comprised no less than 31, of which six were from Sir David Brewster, all relating to different Properties in the quality or actions of Light. Amongst other contributors were Major-General Sir Charles Pasley, on simplifying and improving our National Measures, Weights, and Money; Dr. Scoresby, on the Defects of and Danger arising from the use of Corrective Magnets for local attraction on the compasses of iron-built vessels; Sir R. Graves Haughton, who gave some new proofs of the Antagonism of Heat and Electricity; and Professor Barlow, with a Report on Anemometrical Observations made at Oxford for two years.

In the Chemical Section, an account of a peculiar formation of Permanganic Acid was read from Professor Schenbein. Mr. J. Goodman described some of the results of the Potassium Battery, by which effects in many respects identical and even superior to those produced by electric agency are induced. Dr. Daubeny detailed some facts connected with the relative Nutritive Value of different kinds of Food. The Chevalier Langberg described the specific gravity of sulphuric acid at different degrees of dilution, and the existence which related between development of heat and coincident contraction of volume in sulphuric acid when mixed with water. And Mr. C. Brook detailed some new phenomena of Photographic Action.

In the Geological Section Mr. Hopkins and Mr. W. J. Hamilton read papers on Earthquakes. Sir Robert Schomburgk described the geological structure of Barbadoes, and their *infusoria*, with their relations to existing animals described by Professor Ehrenberg. Mr. G. W. Ormerod described some sections in the Lancashire and Cheshire coal-field, which contained some singular geological peculiarities.

Thirteen papers and communications were made to the Section of Zoology and Botany, all of which were on some of the more abstruse points of research. To the Ethnological Sub-section were read fourteen papers, connected chiefly with the Aboriginal Tribes of British Colonies.

In the Statistical Section, the best timed papers were on the Moral and Educational Statistics of England and Wales, by Mr. J. Fletcher; and a Comparative Statement of the Prices of Cereals, and other edibles, of India and England, by Colonel Sykes.

A paper on Clarke and Varley's Resilient Atmospheric Railway Tube (enlarged in our Journal of May 15), was read to the Mechanical Section; where, also, Mr. G. Rennie gave a description of some Iron Lock Gates, and Mr. J. Glynn a description of the Turbine.

In the evening there was a *Conversazione* at the Radcliffe Library, which was chiefly devoted to the illustrations of microscope and microscopical objects. A sumptuous entertainment was provided for the members and the ladies, of whom there was a considerable attendance.

#### WEDNESDAY.

This morning, at eight o'clock, the authorities of Christ Church gave a sumptuous breakfast in the splendid hall of their college. The tickets were issued to 200, all of whom were members composing the General Committee. Parties also visited the Archbishop of York's seat at Nuneham, (six miles by water), where the most liberal accommodation was provided for the members during the week. There was also an excursion to Blenheim Palace.

The Sectional Proceedings included the reading of seventeen Mathematical communications; seven (Zoology and Botany), including one by the Prince of Canino on the physiology and varieties of Tortoises; at the Statistical Section there was one by Dr. Allison, on the Famine of 1846 and 1847 in the Highlands; whilst nine were read at the Sub-section of Ethnology, which has been annually increasing in the interest of its papers as well as the attendance of members, since its first formation at York.

Several members who were not occupied in the Excursions, visited the different Colleges and Halls, and their gardens, amongst which the most attractive was Worcester, with its capacious fish ponds; with those of St John's, Trinity, and New College. The Model-Room, which had escaped observation amongst the active business of the week, also came in for some share of attention; but the objects were fewer than for some years past.

#### CONCLUDING MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

This important Meeting was held pursuant to adjournment at the Council Chamber at the Town Hall. The chair was taken at one o'clock precisely, by Sir R. H. Inglis. After the re-election of the Treasurer and Secretaries, Col. Sabine read the Report of the General Committee, which recommended the Amalgamation of the Sections of Zoology and Botany with that of Physiology; and application to Government for a vessel for continuing the important Tidal Observations which have been made under the superintendence of the Association, the re-formation of the Committee for making Meteorological and Magnetical Observations, and the vote of £150 for the New Observatory, were agreed upon. Copies of the astronomical publications of the Association were voted to M. Le Verrier, and some of the other distinguished foreign astronomers; and the various Professors from the northern districts of Europe were requested to carry home with them the recommendation of the Association for the continuance of Magnetic and Meteorological observations in their various districts. As a compliment to some of the foreign visitors present, it was moved that the papers which Professor Langmann, the Chevalier Bunsen, and others had forwarded, should be published at full length in the Transactions of the Association; and that their publication, yearly or half-yearly, should be left to the discretion of the Council. Various grants of money were then voted; but, their amount was much smaller than hitherto.

#### CONCLUDING GENERAL MEETING.

This was held in the afternoon, at the Theatre, when Sir R. H. Inglis, M.P. (the President), took the chair at three o'clock, amidst great applause. In the course of his address, the Chairman felicitously referred to the considerable number of foreigners present, the great proportion of whom spoke English, not in common conversation alone, but who trusted themselves to it in the delivery of their sentiments in large assemblies. Next, there was the meeting of the two great rival discoverers of the planet Neptune, M. Le Verrier and Mr. Adams, in friendly converse—a circumstance as creditable to themselves as it was to science and their common nature. There was, also, the visit of their honorary member, Prince Albert, to several of their sectional meetings; and the attendance of the Prince of Canino, who was almost constantly at the Zoological Lecture, and who, in his pursuits of science, had shown a taste quite distinct from that of the individual with whom his name was identified. They had, also, a Royal contributor, in the person of His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden, whose maps, exhibited by Count Rosen, one of the most distinguished servants of his father, had shown his merits as a philosopher. Especial thanks were due to them, and they would carry back recollections of sentiments which would show that higher principles and feelings existed in England than those of class and politics. The Chairman then called upon

Mr. J. Taylor, F.R.S., the General Treasurer, who stated that, during the present meeting, 1229 tickets had been issued. Of these 495 had been to old annual members and associates, 18 to new life members, and 40 to new annual members; 101 to new associates, 314 to life members, and 203 to ladies.

After the passing of votes of thanks to the University and City authorities, and some official routine business, Sir Robert Inglis adjourned the meeting till the 9th of August, 1848, at Swansea, when the chair will be taken by the Marquis of Northampton, who will be supported, as Vice-Presidents, by the Marquis of Bute, Viscount Adare, M.P.; the Dean of Llandaff; Mr. Grove, F.R.S.; and Mr. Vivian.

From the Meeting, the great majority of the members left for the terminus of the Great Western Railway, where a special train was in waiting to convey them to London.

The Meeting, from first to last, was a most agreeable *réunion*: the scientific results have been important; as well as agreeable. Amongst its pleasantest features was the *soirée* given by Dr. Daubeny, at the Botanic Gardens, at which was witnessed the first interview between M. Le Verrier and Mr. Adams, the contemporaneous discoverers of the new planet Neptune.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

### THE RADCLIFFE LIBRARY.

The appearance of the Radcliffe Library, during the Evening Meetings held therein, was exceedingly splendid. To light the building, gas was specially laid on; and branches were carried out from the architrave immediately above the Ionic pilasters, on the great piers, to light the gallery; whilst similar branches were affixed to the piers below the gallery. Huge vase-shaped glasses were placed at the top of the two exquisite candelabra, which are opposite the entrance doorway; and large jets of gas within them, shed a flood of light on the whole scene. From the number of gas-lights thus disposed, the whole architectural features of the Library were illuminated; and brilliant in the extreme was the effect of the wide spanning arches, and the fanciful adornments in their spandrels, and the richly-decorated and paneled frieze above them. The elegant ornaments of the dome were detailed by the bright glow from the gas-lights; and, had not the windows revealed, by their gradual darkening, that it was eventide, it would have been impossible to imagine, from so bright a scene, otherwise than that daylight of extreme brilliancy disclosed pillar, and arch, and festoon, and fret.

A kind of desk was elevated at the side of the room, near the doorway, for the President and Lecturer, &c.; and, in semicircular rows, facing the desk, were chairs for the convenience of those who were in the body of the building. Large screens were affixed to the piers, and, on the wall behind the desk, for the convenient display of diagrams referred to in the discourses. Our illustration of the Interior of the Radcliffe Library shows the general arrangement of the interior; the desk, screens for diagrams, &c., precisely as we have described it; and, also, the gallery, filled with visitors.

### THE RANDOLPH GALLERY.

In the large pile called the Taylor and Randolph Buildings erected from the designs of C. R. Cockerell, Esq., R.A., is a very neat apartment decorated in a chaste style, and lighted from a coved ceiling. Upon its walls hang many pictures, and amongst them copies from the celebrated cartoons of Raffaele, in Hampton Court Palace. At one end of the Gallery a large screen was erected, as shown in our view, on which diagrams were exhibited. Forms were placed for the convenience of visitors, the President of the Section assembled in the gallery, sitting at a table, the Lecturer being on his right hand.

### THE CONVOCATION HOUSE.

The Convocation House is a beautiful apartment, with a ceiling of

exquisite fan-groining. The President, the Dean of Westminster, sat in the rostrum; and in the circular stalls, on either hand, some ladies and gentlemen. At the table, in front, were the Lecturers, and many geological specimens; somewhat lower was another table, a temporary one, on which other specimens were also displayed.

Screens of black linen were placed on either hand of the President, and on them were geological maps.

## THE THEATRES.

### HER MAJESTY'S.

One of the great attractions of the past week at this theatre has been the production of a new *pas d'ensemble* for the three charming *danseuses*, Cerito, Carlotta Grisi, and Rosati, rivalling, in the interest and excitement it creates, and in its beauty as a composition, the famous *pas* of the two past years. It would hardly have been possible to have assembled together three dancers whose styles were more admirably contrasted with each other than those of this fair trio. So far, the substitution of Rosati for Grisi is an advantage; as the latter, with her vigorous and intellectual style, belongs to the same school as Carlotta Grisi; whereas, the new favourite, Rosati, has her own distinct and peculiar manner of dancing, differing totally from that of both her sisters in art.

"Les Elémens" is most poetically conceived and executed: some of the effects presented by this personification of the Elements are admirable. Such is especially that of Fire. The sudden opening of the volcano, and disclosure of the Daughters of Fire, of which Carlotta Grisi is one, in their flame-coloured dresses, and trains of flame, has a very striking effect, which is increased when they advance two and two, with a quick, restless movement, resembling that of flames bursting out in several places at once. Rosati, who personifies Water, comes on with a step at first resembling the undulating movements of the waves, and then the act of swimming, which is extremely graceful, and has only the fault of being too short. Cerito, in a dress resembling, in its light aerial texture, its whiteness, and its fulness, some light summer cloud, and bounding forward with her well-known ease and activity, is an admirable personification of Air. This is followed by a *pas*, in which Water and Fire, the two discordant elements, are parted, and harmony restored and brought between them by Air; and various evolutions follow; but the grand trial of strength is the *pas seul*, which all three execute one after another, and in which all surpass themselves. The highest compliments are due to Perrot for the poetic idea of this composition, and the admirable manner in which he has carried it out; while, for its execution, the three celebrated *danseuses* deserve the highest praise that can be awarded.

Amongst the novelties of the past week, however, we think the new *pas* of Lablache in the "Elisir d'Amore," deserves a conspicuous place. The species of *chassée* he executes from one end to the other of the stage, considering the enormous proportions of the performer, is, we think, as wonderful an effort of salutory power, and proof of lightness and vigour of muscle, as the evolutions of Mdles. Cerito, Grisi, or Rosati; and he, like them, obtained an enthusiastic encore. On Tuesday, old "Padre Lablache" was in the most frolicsome humour imaginable. Whether he had inspired the other artists by his merry sallies, we know not; but certain it is, that this charming opera never went off with greater spirit. Castellani was in excellent voice; she introduced some new *floriture* into the score that produced an admirable effect. Gardoni, though evidently not yet quite recovered, sang charmingly, and acted with great spirit; and we never heard the choruses better sung.

We must not omit a brief mention of Saturday night's performance. We have already described the brilliant new *divertissement* brought out on that night, but cannot pass over in silence the performance of "Ernani," especially as it brought into prominence a singer who cannot be too highly praised—Superchi, who took the part of the King. This baritone, who, owing to the great number of artists engaged at this theatre, has had but little to do this season, possesses qualities of the highest order—admirable musical taste and feeling, and an excellent method. Were his voice quite equal to his genius, there is no saying what he might not achieve; as it is, he is one of the most pleasing singers we have heard for a long time. A scene from "Torquato Tasso" was given on Saturday and Tuesday, and presented another admirable baritone—Coletti, whose beautiful rich voice, and great musical feeling, produces a splendid effect in the charming music of the Prison Scene—perhaps the best of the whole opera.

The performances on Thursday last were "La Figlia del Reggimento" and the new ballet, which were at the special desire of her Majesty, who again honoured the theatre with her presence, accompanied by her Royal Consort, Prince Albert, and the Queen of the Belgians. The music of "La Figlia del Reggimento" is, generally speaking, sparkling and charming; there are, occasionally, little snatches of melody that strongly remind us of Auber's style; this is remarkable in the overture, which, by the way, was played with much spirit and brilliant effect. We have so often recorded Mdle. Jenny Lind's matchless performance in the rôle of Maria, that we shall merely add, a triumph more complete is impossible, every known species of ovation being resorted to, to reward her exertions during the evening. She was encored three times, and called out after each act, amidst a storm of applause, and repeated showers of bouquets. The new ballet *divertissement* was performed between the acts of the opera, which nightly improves in brilliancy and attraction. The house was so crowded that many persons were glad occasionally to get a peep at the great attraction of the evening—Mdle. Jenny Lind.

### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

On Saturday night Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia" was given, for the first time, honoured by the presence of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge. It was one of the most crowded houses of the season, the attendance of rank and fashion being particularly great. The opera went off with the utmost enthusiasm, Albani receiving a most rapturous double encore as usual in the drinking song, and Grisi, Mario, and Tamburini insuring the same honour for their trio, and Marini in the chorus in the prologue. Mdme. Fanny Elssler made her farewell appearance on this evening, in *Manon Lescaut*. She has left town for Italy, where she has many engagements.

On Tuesday evening Rossini's "Barbiere di Siviglia" was repeated. There was five encors, beginning with the overture, then the "Largo al Factotum" of Ronconi, next Albani in the "Una voce," and again the unrivalled contralto and Ronconi in the "Dunque io son;" and, finally, the vivacious terzetto "Zitti, Zitti," Marini and Rovere, in their respective airs, won the suffrages of the *dilettanti*.

On Thursday night the first act of the "Sonnambula," and the opera of "Norma," were performed. Madame Persiani was in fine voice, and was much cheered for her exquisite portraiture of *Amina*, one of the most beautiful delineations of that character within our experience, whether as regards acting or singing. In the last-mentioned respect, Madame Persiani is without a rival. There is but one voice amongst professors as to her matchless *floriture*, which is indisputably charming by its grace and variety. No violin, in the hands of the most finished artist, can accomplish more elegant scales. Her opening cavatina was the perfection of florid execution. The sleep-walking scene and the finale of the first act created a powerful sensation, and she was called before the curtain at the close. Mario sang divinely; his *Elvino* is the acme of excellence, vocal and histrionic. Corbari's *Lisa*, and Tamburini's *Count*, rendered the cast complete.

Grisi was in superb voice in the *Norma*, and electrified the house by her bursts of passion, especially in the trio of the first act. She was admirably supported by Corbari as *Adalgisa*, Salvi as *Pollione*, and Marini as *Oroveso*. There was a great attendance for this brilliant representation. Baderna danced in the *divertissement* of "Flora et Zephyre" with much grace. The execution of the "Stabat Mater" yesterday morning, and Beethoven's Battle Symphony, must be noticed in our next number. This evening Mdle. Stepphanoni will make her *début* in Verdi's "Ernani," with Albani as *Charles V.*; Salvi as the hero; and Marini as *Ruy Gomez*. Mdle. Plunkett will also appear for the first time. On Thursday next, for the benefit of Grisi, Donizetti's "Anna Bolena" will be produced, with the *Diva*, Albani, Corbari, Mario, Tamburini, and Tagliafico.

There is little moving in the theatrical world; nor do the managements of the different houses, apart from the Opera, appear to be making any stir. For a proverbially flat time for the profession is arriving; the cabs and coaches, laden with luggage, which may be daily seen going towards the steamboat wharfs and termini of the railways, prove that a portion of London is already thinking about moving out of town, as the conclusion of what appears likely to prove a very short season approaches; and if the hot weather, which has now come in, continues, this will operate still further against theatrical interests.

M. Bouffé was announced to play for the last time at the St. James's Theatre last evening; but Mademoiselle Rachel is advertised to appear on Monday, and with her representations we suppose the season of the French Plays will terminate.

Some members of the late LYCEUM company have formed themselves into a little band, and, under the leasehold, we believe, of a Mr. Levi, have been playing one or two pieces that attracted under the Keeley management, including "A Model of a Wife," "The Creole," and "The Water Witches." Some clever dancers, said to be Spanish, have been very favourably received.

The OLYMPIC Theatre is advertised to be let for any time, from a night to a season; and there are "three vaults of properties" to be disposed of—the wrecks, we presume, of late mismanagements.

Meanwhile, VAUXHALL flourishes. The other night the Bosjesmans were taken to see the entertainments there, and when the fireworks went off were so alarmed that they shrieked and hid their heads in the ground. One of them has been inquired. We are sorry to say it is the "low comedian" of the party—the Perrot-looking native, who makes such fun by his good-tempered face and expressive pantomime. The exhibition of these remarkable foreigners has been well attended, and deservedly so, for it is one of the most interesting in London.

PANORAMA OF THE HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS.—Mr. Burford has just completed in his "Upper Circle," a panoramic painting of the Himalaya Mountains, and a vast extent of the Plains of Hindostan; from drawings taken by Captain G. J. White, (31st Regt.), in 1846. The scene is one of picturesque grandeur and stupendous sublimity, almost appalling to the pencil of the artist. We have a foreground of precipitous rocks, rugged cliffs, wooded heights, and cultivated ravines, their steep sides clothed with dark forests, or ranged in amphitheatrical terraces. Then, the shattered peaks and black mural precipices, and the mighty Himalayas, and its wide-stretching snowy range, from sixteen to twenty-six thousand feet in height. Through the valleys wind many glittering streams; hamlets and neat houses dot the more cultivated portions; and the British Stations of Kussowlee, Soobathoo, and Simla—the latter the summer retreat of the Governor-General—invest the magnificent scene with instant interest. Yet, as a most striking spectacle of Nature's wonders in vastness of height and extent, must this picture be regarded as a masterly performance. It will, undoubtedly, prove very attractive.



## EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

The inhabitants of Westminster have heard the sound of the carpenter's hammer in Westminster Hall, for the last few years, without exhibiting any alarm for the fate of a fellow-being. It was not so with our forefathers. We live in the mild times of peace; and bring Artists to their trial in the very Hall in which the Earl of Strafford and King Charles the First, Lord Lovat and the Rebel Lords, were condemned to perish on the scaffold. Strange events have occurred in this Hall: here, the Earl and Countess of Essex were tried for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury; here, the Seven Bishops were tried; here, Sacheverel was tried for a sermon; Lord Byron, for killing Mr. Chaworth; the Duchess of Kingston, for bigamy; Warren Hastings, for plunder and misrule; and Lord Melville, in our own time, for petty peculation. The present generation has ceased to witness such scenes. Here, George the Fourth gave his grand Coronation Dinner, with Dymock, on horseback, as the Champion of his cause; and here, since the destruction of the old Houses of Parliament, we bring Artists to trial, and distribute premiums for Frescoes, Oil Pictures, and Cartoons, with all the grave air of a judge passing sentence upon a criminal.

This, the fourth, and, from what we hear, the last, Exhibition in the Hall, is a very interesting one. But, before we describe the present Exhibition, it will be as well, perhaps, to remind our Readers what the three previous Exhibitions were like. The first, consisting entirely of Cartoons—140 in number—was opened to the public on the 3rd of July, 1843. Ten premiums were awarded on this occasion: three of £500 each, to Messrs. Armitage, Watts, and Cope; three of £200 each, to Messrs. Horsley, Bell, and Townshend; and four of £100 each, to Messrs. Frost, Parris, Selous, Bridges, and Severn. The Exhibition made what booksellers call a great sensation, and the Messrs. Longman were induced to pay a very large sum for the copyright of the prizes, and to expend a still larger sum in preparing them for publication—though the book they were promised in is still unpublished. The second Exhibition, consisting almost entirely of Frescoes and Sculpture, was opened to the public on the 1st of July 1844; but on this occasion no premiums were either promised or awarded. In this Exhibition Mr. Armitage made a very indifferent appearance: nor was there, in the whole range of the Hall, much that remains upon the memory, beyond Mr. Maclise's "Knight," and "The Meeting of Jacob and Rachel," by Mr. C. W. Cope. The third Exhibition was opened to the public on the 30th June, 1845; and on this occasion three premiums of £200 each were awarded to Messrs. Paton, Armitage, and Tenniel, for the best personifications, or abstract representations, of Religion, Justice, and the Spirit of Chivalry. In the meantime, several commissions were given: six in fresco—to Messrs. Maclise, Dyce, Cope, Redgrave, Horsley, and Thomas; three in sculpture—to Messrs. Marshall, Foley, and Bell; and three trial commissions (for such we believe we must call them)—to Messrs. Paton, Armitage, and Tenniel. Mr. Dyce's fresco is the only one of the six frescoes finished; it is immediately over the throne in the House of Lords, and has been already engraved in this paper. The subject our readers will remember is "The Baptism of Ethelbert." How the others are advancing, we are not aware; but the Sculpture is at least progressing, for here, in the fourth Exhibition, we find the unfinished marble of Mr. Marshall's "Lord Clarendon," and the finished models of Mr. Foley's "Hampton," and Mr. Bell's "Lord Falkland;" three of the statues intended for St. Stephen's Hall, where the Commissioners design to place a series, beginning with the founders of English liberty in the reign of Charles I., and ending with Burke and Grattan in the reign of King George III.

The "Royal Commission of Fine Arts," under whose superintendence these Westminster Hall Exhibitions have been made, were appointed to enquire whether, on the re-building of the Houses of Parliament, advantage might not be taken of the opportunity thereby afforded of encouraging and promoting the fine arts in the United Kingdom; and, secondly, in what manner an object of so much importance might be most effectually promoted. As this is the last of the Exhibitions, the Commission is now in a state to report to the House of Commons what kind of Art should be introduced into the New Houses of Parliament, what artists should be employed, and how much money they would recommend to be expended. In making this Report, the Commissioners will, no doubt, bear in mind that there are artists in this country, of the highest excellence, who have abstained from competing on the four occasions—that the excellent Secretary of the Commission, Mr. Eastlake, the best-educated artist in the country, has abstained from competition—that Mr. Etty, the best colourist in the three kingdoms, has also abstained—that Mr. Mulready, the best designer in Great Britain, and Mr. Edwin Landseer, the best animal painter in the world, have been absent on all four occasions. There cannot, surely, be even a solitary reason for excluding men of acknowledged reputation, who have not competed, from working for the New Houses. We should be sorry to see very many of the prize-holders selected for permanent employment; and men like Eastlake, Etty, Mulready, and Landseer, permanently excluded. We want trial-pieces from the young and the unknown—not from the known and the admired; and we have the public feeling with us in this matter: for that will be an ill-judged Temple of Art in the Present Day, in which Eastlake, Etty, Mulready, and Landseer are strangers to its steps.

In our paper of last week we were only enabled to give the names of the gentlemen to whom the premiums had been awarded. For the sake, therefore, of supplying the fullest information, we subjoin the subjects selected by the artists successful on this occasion:—

"Burial of Harold at Waltham Abbey"—F. R. Pickersgill ..	£500
"Alfred Inciting the Saxons to Prevent the Landing of the Danes, by Encountering them at Sea"—G. F. Watts ..	500
"The Battle of Meance"—Edw. Armitage ..	500
"Richard Cœur de Lion Forgiving Bertrand de Gournon"—John Cross ..	300
"Edward's Generosity to the People of Calais during the Siege of 1346"—P. F. Poole, A.R.A. ..	300
"Christ Bearing the Cross," and "Reconciliation of Oberon and Titania"—J. Noel Paton ..	300
"Parable of Forgiveness," and "Wisdom"—James E. Lauder ..	200
"The Departure of the 'Primitive Puritans,' or 'Pilgrim Fathers,' to the Coast of America, A.D. 1620"—Charles Lucy ..	200
"Henry V., when Prince of Wales, Believing the King to be Dead, Takes the Crown from the Cushion"—J. Callcott Horsley ..	200

In a list of 103 exhibitors 9 have been rewarded and 94 left unrewarded.

Among the unrewarded ones we find the names of two Royal Academicians, Sir William Allan, R.A., and Henry Howard, R.A.; of one Associate of the Academy, T. Sidney Cooper, A.R.A.; one nobleman, Earl Compton, the eldest son of the Marquis of Northampton; and the following artists without the pale of the Academy, but already favourably known to the public:—Augustine Aglio, E. H. Corbould, James and George Fogg, J. Francis Gilbert, Edward A. Goodall, William Havell, the late B. R. Haydon, Frank Howard, T. M. Joy, R. S. Lauder (the elder brother of the prize-holder), William Linton (the classic landscape painter), Henry O'Neill, E. V. Ripplingill, Joseph Severn, of Rome, and Henry J. Townshend, a second-class prize-holder on the first occasion.

It is easy to understand, from a list like this, that the race cannot have been won very easily. Nor has it. With the judges it would be impossible to find fault, nor could six better judges have been selected. Let us see who they are—three connoisseurs and three Royal Academicians—the connoisseurs being the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir Robert Peel, and Mr. Rogers, the poet: all three liberal patrons of art, possessing fine collections; and the Royal Academicians being Sir Richard Westmacott, a sculptor, Mr. Etty a painter, and Mr. Cook, a painter, who has given up painting. We believe the selection has met with almost universal approbation—a few dissentients there must necessarily be—but, for our own parts, we can see little to find fault with in the general selection. We should differ, perhaps, in the particular classification of certain names, but surely would never exclude an artist admitted by the Commissioners, to include even one artist excluded by such competent authorities as the judges on this occasion.

The visitor who remembers the former Exhibitions will be agreeably disappointed on entering the Hall, to find an animated wall of glowing oil colours, where he remembers to have seen a collection of cold cartoons and still colder statues. The change is pleasing; nor would it be easy to find any exhibition in the metropolis more interesting at the present moment than this, the fourth, and last of the Artists competing for employment in the New Houses of Parliament.

We shall return to this subject in our next week's paper; but recommend, in the meantime, more than one visit to an Exhibition extremely interesting, in whatever light it may chance to be viewed.

## CONGRATULATORY LINES ON THE INSTALLATION OF H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT AT CAMBRIDGE, JULY, 1847.

BY THE REV. J. PEAT, M.A.

Time-honour'd Granta! let a child of song  
Bid welcome reign thy ancient halls among:—  
Reign, joy supreme, in Granta's ancient halls,  
When to her classic throne the Prince she calls.

Hail, honour'd sire of Britain's future King!  
Heir of a princely race! thy praise I sing:  
Active in mind, as amiable in mien,  
Hail, much-loved Consort of a much-loved Queen!

Fair Albion smiled when first the nuptial vow  
Was breath'd 'twixt thee and her who rules us now;  
The nation shouted forth its joy to heaven,  
When to its Sovereign's arms a child was given.

Nor less does Granta's Senate now rejoice,  
When Albert comes—responsive to its voice—  
Comes to preside, to foster, and command,  
With Learning and Religion hand in hand;  
Comes to those groves, with classic memories fraught,  
Where Milton sang, and sterner Newton thought.

Albert, we greet thee well:—around thee press  
Admiring crowds of England's old noblesse;  
Nor men alone thy features throng to view,  
But England's daughters fain would greet thee too:  
Lo! bright-eyed virgins lift their heads and smile—  
Those fairest rose-buds of our Native Isle;  
Lo! honour'd matrons wave their hands this morn—  
Mothers, whose rising sons our courts adorn;  
One common prayer from all ascends above,  
"To Albert and our QUEEN—long life, long love!"

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "E. B., Melbourne.—The required solution is as follows:—1. Kt from K 6th to B 8th; 2. P to K 4th; 3. K to Kt 7th; 4. Kt to K 7th (ch); 5. Kt to K 6th (ch); 6. P to K 4th—mate.
- "G. H. M.—We are unacquainted with the game.
- "F. B.—"X. Y. Z." The author of 177 requests us to state that, in his original diagram of this Problem, a Black Kt stood at K Kt 3rd, which was subsequently removed as useless, but which appears to be necessary for the integrity of the position.
- "T. W.—They shall be carefully examined.
- "C. D. F.—Try Gode's Divan, on Ludgate Hill; you will generally find some competitors there.
- "A. R., Cupar, Fife.—The Laws of Chess which are adopted by all players in England are those given at page 267, Vol. II. of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle;" and page 35 of Mr. Staunton's new "Handbook," just published.
- "S. B., Hull.—They shall be given shortly.
- "J. M. T.—See the elaborate Analysis of the Scotch Game, in the "Chess-Player's Handbook."
- "Drizionman.—One of the positions shall be given in our Enigma column by-and-by.
- "G. D. F.—Stanley's "American Chess Magazine" can be got at Wiley and Putnam's, Paternoster-row.
- "Subscriber, Hamburg.—If the Chess Players of Hamburg, and in Germany generally, who complain of the difficulty experienced in obtaining our Chess Periodicals with regularity, would be at the trouble to order them through Messrs. Williams and Norgate, the Foreign Booksellers, they might depend on receiving them punctually.
- "W. F.—See the Notice above to "F. B." and "X. Y. Z."
- "J. F.—In Enigma 174, Black is to move, and mate in four moves.
- "A. D., Birkenhead.—A King can Castle under the circumstances stated. Give an order to any bookseller for the new "Handbook."
- "Problem Mender.—Quite wrong: look again.
- "Ignoramus.—You are in error: try once more.
- "G. A. H.—Enigma No. 169 can clearly be solved in three moves. In playing, we look upon the speediest mate as the best.
- "Gov.—We are unacquainted with the Game named.
- "T. R. B., Manchester.—Your solution will not do. Black has a better defence than you give him.
- Solutions by "E. G. D.," "G. A. H.," "Sopraccita," "W. F.," "Brixtonian," "M. P.," "Query," "Admirer," "Phiz," "Post-Captain," "W. L. M.," and "Gov." are correct.

## SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 179.

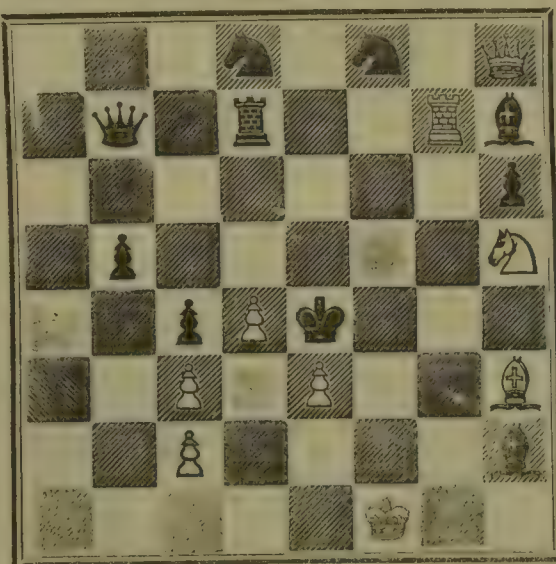
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K Kt 3rd (ch) K to B 5th		4. Q takes R (ch) Q interposes	
2. Kt to K R 5th (ch) K to B 4th		5. Q takes Q—mate.	
3. Kt takes Kt (ch) K to his 4th			

## PROBLEM, No. 180.

By HERR KLING.

White to play and mate in seven moves.

BLACK



WHITE.

## CHESS MATCH.

The seasonable dulness of the Metropolitan Chess Circles at this period has been agreeably enlivened by the prospect of three or four contests now on the tapis between our leading players. For one of these, to be played by Mr. Harrwitz, giving odds, against Mr. G. Medley, preliminaries were settled last week, and we have been favoured with the moves in the opening Game, which came off on Monday, before a numerous assemblage of amateurs, at the London Chess Club.

GAME IN A MATCH BETWEEN MR. HARRWITZ AND MR. MEDLEY.  
The former giving the odds of Pawn and two moves.

(Remove White's K B P from the board.)

BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)
1. K P two	K P one	15. Q R to Q Kt sq	Q Kt takes P
2. Q P two	Q B P two	16. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
3. Q B P two	Q P one	17. R takes P	Q to R 4th
4. Q P one	K Kt to R 3rd	18. Q R P one	Q R to Q Kt sq
5. K B P two	Q Kt to R 3rd	19. Castles	Q takes Q R P
6. K B to Q 3rd	K B to K 2nd	20. K R to Q Kt sq	Q Kt P one
7. Q Kt to B 3rd	B takes P	21. Q B P one (b)	K to K B sq
8. Q P takes P	B to K B 2nd	22. Kt to K B 4th (c)	Q P takes P
9. K B P one	P takes B	23. Kt to K 6th (ch)	B takes Kt
10. Q B takes Kt	K R to K Kt sq	24. P takes B	K to K 2nd
11. Q Kt to Q 5th	K B to K B 3rd	25. P to K 5th (d)	Q R to K B sq
12. Q to K B 3rd	Q to Q R 4th (ch)	26. Q to K 5th	K R to R sq
13. K Kt to K 2nd	Q to Q sq	27. P takes B (ch)	R takes P
14. Q Kt P two (a)		28. R to K Kt 4th (ch)	And White resigns

- (a) Very well played. White dare not take the Pawn.  
(b) Threatening to win the adverse Queen by checking with the Bishop.  
(c) This is cleverly conceived. Most players would have been content to take the Queen's Pawn.  
(d) The attack is uncommonly well sustained. If Mr. Medley prosecutes the remaining games in the same vigorous style, the contest is likely to be one of the most severe that has been seen for some time.

GAME BETWEEN MESSRS. HARRWITZ AND WIEL.  
The former giving his K Kt, and both playing without seeing the Chess-board.  
(Remove White's K Kt from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. W.)
1. K P two	K P two	10. Q to Q 3rd	K Kt to K sq
2. Q P two	P takes P	11. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Kt takes K P
3. K B to Q B 4th	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	12. Kt takes Kt	Q B to K 4th
4. K B P two	K B to Q B 4th	13. K Kt P two	B takes Kt
5. B takes K B P (ch)	K takes B	14. Q to K Kt 3rd	B takes K B P
6. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K Kt P one	15. K B P one	B to K 5th
7. Q takes B	Q P one	16. Q to K R 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
8. Q to her B 4th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd	17. K B P one	Q to her 2nd
9. Castles	K Kt to B 3rd	18. P to K B 7th (ch)	K to R sq

## CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

This hardly contested game was played the other day, by Mr. S. Boden against Messrs. B. and C., two of the best players in Hull, in consultation.

WHITE (B. & C.)	BLACK (S. B.)	WHITE (B. & C.)	BLACK (S. B.)
1. K P two	K P two	20. K Kt to K B sq	R to K B sq
2. K B P two	Q P two	21. Q Kt to his 6th	P takes Kt
3. P takes Q P	K B to Q B 4th	22. Q R takes Q Kt P	R to Q 4th
4. K Kt to B 3rd	Q B to Kt 5th	23. Q Kt takes R P	Kt to Q B 2nd
5. P takes P	Q takes P	24. Q Kt to Q Kt 6th	B takes Kt P
6. Q Kt to B 3rd	B takes Kt		(g)
7. Kt takes Q	B takes Kt	25. K R to K Kt sq	B to Q 4th
8. Kt takes Q B P	K to Q sq	26. K R takes K Kt P	B takes Q R P
(ch) (a)	Q B to Q 5th (c)	27. K R takes K R P	R to K Kt sq (h)
9. Kt takes Q R	Q B takes Q B P	28. K to Q 3rd	B to K 3rd
10. Q P one (b)	Q B to Q 5th (c)	29. K R to his 6th	R to Q B sq (i)
11. Q B to K B 4th (d)	K Kt to K 2nd	30. K R P two	Kt to Q 4th
12. Q R to Q B sq	K B to Kt 5th (ch)	31. Q Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to his 2d
13. Q B to Q 2d (e)	B takes Q B (ch)	32. K to Q 4th (k)	R to Q B 8th (f)
14. K takes B	Q B to his 3d	33. K R to his 8th (m)	Kt to K B 3d (ch)
15. Q Kt P two	Q Kt to R 3d	34. K to his 3d (n)	Kt to Q 4th (ch)
16. Q Kt P one (f)	B takes Q Kt P	35. K to Q 2nd	R to Q B 5th
17. Q R to Q Kt sq	Q B to his 3rd	36. K to Q 3rd	R to Q B 6th (ch)
18. Q P one	K to Q 2nd	37. K to K 2nd (o)	R to Q B 7th (ch)
19. K B takes Q Kt	P takes B	38. K to K B 3rd (p)	R to Q B 6th (ch)

And R. gave perpetual check, as White could not make up their minds to abandon the Q P, which, as often as White play K to Q or to Q 2nd, it will always attack at Q B 5th, threatening to take it checking.

- (a) This move the allies deemed better than taking B with K.  
(b) Their best move—preventing the B going to the centre.  
(c) Perhaps his best move, as the K would gain time by attacking his B.  
(d) To let out the Kt by moving K P one.  
(e) Bad—losing time at least.  
(f) A hasty slip, apparently.  
(g) It would have been better play in Black to preserve his Ps, and let White keep theirs.  
(h) A lost move.  
(i) Originally played with intent to ch with B at K B 4th, and then move the Kt.  
(j) Intending to give up Q R for the Kt and B.  
(k) Playing it anywhere else would have lost the game.  
(l) Intending to play the other K to Q 4th, threatening Mate.  
(m) A vague fear of the B preventing them from playing K to Q 3d.  
(n) If they go to K 4th they are mated.  
(o) If they play K to Q 3d, Black B would mate prettily enough.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 176.—By W. H. C.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at K Kt 7th	K at Q sq	B at K 6th	P at Q 7th
B at K B 4th			

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 177.—By S. Boden.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q B 3rd	K at K R 7th	K at K R 7th	P at K Kt 7th
Q at K B 2nd	P at K Kt 7th		

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 178.—By A. L.—n, of Holkham.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q R 6th	K at Q 4th	P at K 4th, Q 3rd,	and Q Kt 2nd
B at K R 4th	P at Q 5th, Q B 3rd,		
Kt at Q 6th	and Q Kt 4th		

White to play, and mate in three moves.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

ADMIRAL THE HON. SIR ROBERT STOPFORD, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., &amp;c.

This distinguished officer, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, died on Friday morning, the 25th ultimo, at Richmond, Surrey, whither he had removed for change of air. He was third son of James, second Earl of Courtown, and uncle to the present Peer. The deceased Admiral was born in 1768. Entering the navy at an early age, he served as midshipman in the *Prince George* in Rodney's actions, and obtained his commission as Lieutenant in 1785. He subsequently commanded successively the *Love's-toff*, the *Aquilon*, and the *Phaeton*, under Lords Howe and Cornwallis, and performed many gallant

and important services to his country. In 1803, he was appointed to the *Spencer*, and was employed off Ferrol and Corunna; the following year he was nominated Colonel of Marines; and, in 1806, participated in Sir John Duckworth's brilliant action off St. Domingo, where he was severely wounded.

Captain Stopford's next service was in the Exhibition against Copenhagen, under Admiral Parker and Lord Nelson. Having been advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, in 1808, he was appointed to command the Channel Fleet, during which he blockaded a French squadron in Aix Roads; for which exploit, and his conduct in an attack upon the enemy, he received the thanks of Parliament. In 1810, Admiral Stopford was nominated to the command of the Squadron at the Cape. Subsequently, he commanded the naval forces at the capture of Java. In 1813, the gallant officer returned to England—was made a K.C.B. in 1815—and became Full Admiral in 1825, and a G.C.B. in 1831. Admiral Stopford continued to serve his country in the Mediterranean, where he held the naval command for some time, and was engaged at the capture of St. Jean d'Acre, in 1840. For his services on this occasion he was a second time honoured with the thanks of Parliament.

After retiring from the command in the Mediterranean, Sir Robert was appointed Governor of Greenwich Hospital, which office he held up to the time of his decease. Besides the British honours conferred upon the gallant Admiral, he received from the Emperor Nicholas the Order of St. George, Second Class; from the King of Prussia, the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle; and was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of Maria Theresa, in 1841.

Sir Robert Stopford married, 29th June, 1809, Mary, daughter of Robert Fanshawe, Esq., by which lady he leaves three sons, viz.—Robert Fanshawe, Captain in the Navy; James John, also a Captain in the Navy; and Arthur Fanshawe; and several daughters, of whom the eldest, Christiana Fanshawe, is married to the Rev. William F. Douglas, third son of Sir H. Douglas, Bart.; and the third, Henrietta Douglas, is widow of Lord Henry Russell, R.N., who died in 1842.

## LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR HENRY ASKEW, K.C.B.

This gallant officer died on the 25th June, at Cologne, in his 73rd year, having been born 7th May, 1775. He was third son, by Bridget, his wife, daughter and heiress of John Watson, Esq., of Goswick, co. Durham, of the late John Askew, Esq., of Pallinburn, fourth son of Dr. Adam Askew, of Storrs Hall, and succeeded to the representation of this branch of the Askews of Helthugh, co. Durham, on the decease of his elder brother, in 1838.

Sir Henry entered the army, as Ensign in the 1st Foot, in 1793, and served in Holland and Flanders, Sicily, the Mediterranean, the Expedition to Walcheren, in 1809; and in the Peninsula and South of France, from 1812 to 1814. He participated in the brilliant operations of 1815; was wounded at Quatre Bras, and received a Waterloo Medal, as well as one for his services at Nive. He was knighted in 1821, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1837.



## HEADS OF THE MONTHS.—DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.

## JULY.

THE month of Julius with solstitial fire,  
 Red as the garment which the  
 Casar wore,  
 When smote the blade of Brutus  
 in his dire  
 Ingratitude, and Pompey's statue bore  
 The rubric of revenge—July  
 comes o'er  
 The ripening plain with Ceres' blessings rife,  
 Earth feels the sunshine in her bosom's core,  
 And every germ receives redoubled life.  
 Slumbers the toil'd Sun in his glorious car,  
 Now that the summit of his path is won,  
 And genially shines out the Evening Star,  
 As pouring on our sphere her benison!  
 There may it fall from Heaven's all-bounteous cope,  
 As Seraph's smile upon the wings of Hope.

Hail to thee, glowing month!  
 whose swarty brow  
 Views with anxiety the surging plain  
 Whence spring the golden treasures of the plough,  
 The waving gold of Nature's fair domain.  
 Honour'd thou art for trophies of the main,  
 Of flood and field: yet nobler burns the crown  
 Wreath'd by the hands of Peace without a stain,  
 And never blighted by a tyrant's frown.  
 The dark clouds vanish from our suffering isles,  
 The smile of Plenty mantles o'er the earth.  
 No speck of shame our peaceful flag defiles.  
 Brave Month! fill up the measure of our mirth!  
 Let Ceres' sickle, rusted late by grief,  
 Reap her fair recompence—th' abundant sheaf. L.

## THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP, "WASHINGTON."

THIS is the first of a new line of steam-vessels to run between New York and Bremen. Her first passage was a race with the *Britannia*; respecting which we find the following unfortunate anticipation in the *New York Herald*:—

"We have to say, that if the *Britannia* beats the *Washington* over (and they both, we understand, start the same day), she will have to run by the deep mines, and put in more coal. We shall have, in two years' time, a system of Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific steamers in operation, that will tell a brilliant story for the enterprise of Brother Jonathan. We are bound to go ahead, and steam is the agent of the age. We expect yet to see the day when a traveller will be able to leave New York, and, going eastward all the time, will be enabled to make the circuit of the earth, coming in by Huasculco, in the summer interval between two sessions of Congress, spending a month or two in the Mediterranean on the way."

The race was won by the *Britannia* by two full days. The delay on the passage is stated to have been occasioned by the steam-machinery of the *Washington* giving way; besides which, she proved a slow goer,

and is pronounced by our nautical critics anything but a handsome steamer.

A Correspondent of the *Mechanic's Magazine* has drawn the following comparison between this vessel and the *Britannia*:—

"The *Washington* is stated to be of 2000 'horses' power, and is 1750 tons, Government measure, or 2000 tons carpenters' measure; so, her steam power is to her tonnage as 1 to 1, while the *Britannia* has only 1 horse power to 2½ tons. To go a little, however, more into detail: both vessels have two cylinders, I believe, of the same diameter, viz., 72 inches, and both have side beam-engines; the stroke of the *Washington* is 10 feet, her boilers are able to carry (they say) 30lbs. of steam; but, if we allow her only 23lbs. & 13 vacuum, she will be still double the power of the *Britannia* with 5lbs & 13lbs., i.e., = 900 horses' power (450 & 2). I am now speaking of full steam, or at least both cutting off at the same point. The *Herald* (New York) says the *Washington's* wheels are 39 feet diameter, and 7½ feet dip; but the latter is of course an error, and probably means 7½ feet face; she has two boilers 36 feet & 15 feet on the plan: there are three furnaces, each 7 feet & 4 feet 6 inches & 6 = 189 feet. Well then, there you have data from which you may calculate how many horses' power can be got off that great surface with anthracite and blowers. Her recipient heating sur-

face may be large; she has flues, perhaps, 12 inches in diameter."

We now give some details of the passage of the *Washington*, Frederick Hewit, commander. The vessel arrived in Southampton Water on the 15th ult., after a passage of fourteen days from New York; she experienced fine weather, and brought 127 passengers. The *Britannia*, which left New York on the same day as the *Washington*, reached Liverpool on the 18th.

The *Washington* left Southampton on the 16th, and of her passage through Spithead, the *Times* Correspondent remarks:—"In point of size she looked like an elongated three-decker, with only one streak round her; but about as ugly a specimen of steam-ship building as ever went through this anchorage. She did not appear to make much use of her 2000 horse power either, but seemed rather to roll along than steam through the water. She excited considerable curiosity, although her performance, as compared with the *Britannia*, had evidently taken the edge off the feeling with which the vessel would have been viewed had a different result been obtained in her favour."

She arrived, at six o'clock on the morning of the 18th, at the port of Bremerhafen, near Bremen. The intelligence was remitted by telegraph to Bremen, and, as soon as it was known, all the houses displayed the flags of the United States, Germany, and Bremen. The Burgomaster went on board the *Washington* to congratulate the Captain on his arrival, and on the commencement of regular steam communication between Bremen and New York. He then conducted the Captain to Bremen, where a banquet was given him by the Senate in the Town Hall. Other rejoicings also took place. The *Washington* brought 84 passengers, and about 3000 letters, destined for Bremen and the north of Germany.

On Sunday morning last, the *Washington* arrived in the Southampton Docks, in forty-six hours from Bremen, against a head wind. Her voyage out occupied forty-four hours. She brought four passengers for England, and forty-six en route to New York, for which city the *Washington* will not leave till the 10th of July, being detained here to be

fitted with new and larger hot wells, which are already cast for her, by arrangements made previous to her leaving for Bremen. The passengers from Bremen are to be boarded at the different hotels during their detention. In order to enable the public to view this fine steamer, Mr. Croskey, the American Consul, has very liberally presented the Mayor of Southampton, Mr. Le Feuvre, with an unlimited number of tickets of admission, the proceeds of which are to be presented to the local institutions.

ANOTHER ROBBER DISCOVERED BY THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—On Monday, a person entered the Wolverton Station of the London and North-Western Railway, and took a third-class ticket for Birmingham. The train started, and had nearly arrived at Blisworth, a distance of ten miles, when a police-officer inquired of the station-master at Wolverton what parties had taken tickets at that station by the last train. On the information being afforded him, the officer was led to believe that a person suspected of a robbery that was committed in the neighbourhood the previous evening had proceeded with his booty by that train. The electric telegraph from Wolverton to Blisworth was immediately put into use, and the necessary information sent thither. On the arrival of the train at Blisworth, the carriages were inspected, and a person answering the description found. He was apprehended, and the stolen goods were found in his luggage. The prisoner was brought back by the next train to Wolverton, and safely lodged the same evening in the Aylesbury Gaol.



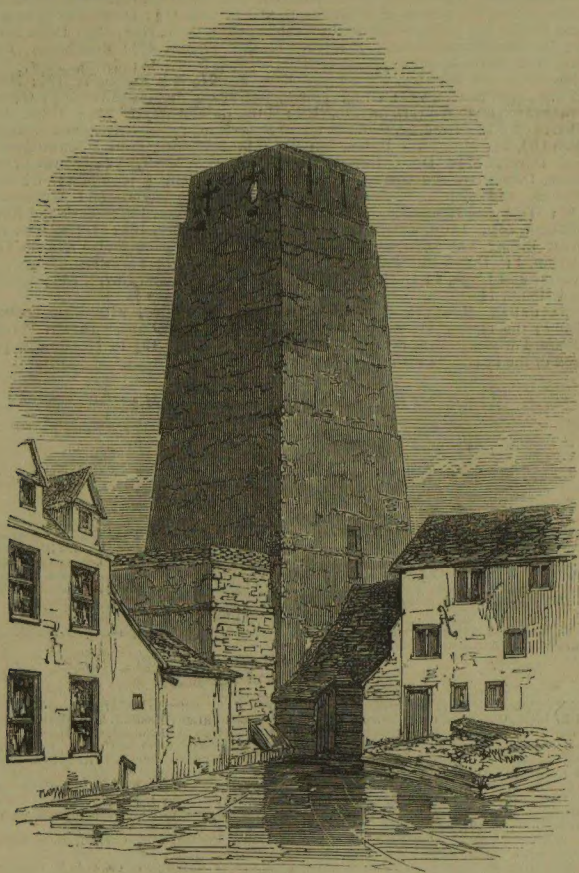
THE UNITED STATES STEAM-SHIP "WASHINGTON."



## NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

## OXFORD CASTLE.

THE picturesque relic shown in our Illustration is one of the towers which erewhile added to the strength of the walls of Oxford Castle. The fortress itself, though once a place of great strength, has long since been demolished; some of the western towers having been pulled down by the Parliamentarians, when they took Oxford, and buildings more in accordance with the improved mode of warfare erected in their stead; but these erections were destroyed by Charles II. in 1652 when he came from Worcester to Oxford.



OXFORD CASTLE.

The Castle was begun in 1071, by order of William the Conqueror, by Robert D'Oilli, and finished in 1072. D'Oilli was the first Constable of the Castle; and, on his death in 1091, was succeeded by his son Robert, who, in 1141, delivered it to the Empress Maud, and within its walls she kept the festival of Easter with great pomp. In the autumn of 1142, King Stephen, having taken the city of Oxford, immediately invested the Castle, and declared he would not raise its siege till he had the Empress Maud in his power. The siege lasted for three months, and the garrison in the fortress were reduced to the greatest privations, through famine, and the repeated assaults of Stephen's army, when one night the Empress made her escape, in a manner as remarkable as it was romantic. It being the depth of winter, the river frozen over, and the ground covered with snow; the Empress, accompanied by three trusty knights—herself and followers being all clad in white, that their figures might not be observed—left the Castle by a postern, passed all the sentinels of the investing army unobserved, travelled on foot to Abingdon, and thence proceeded to Wallingford on horseback, where she was soon after joined by her brother, the Earl of Gloucester, who was marching with a powerful army to her relief. The day after this singular escape of the Empress, Oxford Castle was surrendered to the King.

The prison of this Castle was given by Henry III. to the peculiar jurisdiction of the Chancellor of the University, as a place of confinement for rebellious clerks; and, by statute of the third year of the same King's reign, it was appointed as the common gaol of the county.

The Castle has long been the property of Christ Church, and is held by the county, of the Chapter of Christ Church, as a prison; and after the demolition of the City Gaol, in the North Gate, or Bucardo, the city prisoners were confined within its walls also. The Tower represented in our Engraving was long used as a gaol, but a new building has, within the last few years, been erected, so that its tapering walls do not now contain criminals.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.

The old mill and the mill-stream greatly enhance the picturesque appearance of the grey walls of the Tower; indeed, the whole "bit" is as "effective" as if arranged by a painter.

## PARIS FASHIONS FOR JULY.

THE Summer Costumes are now in all their freshness and novelty; and the Tuileries, the Champs Elysées, and the Bois de Boulogne, are spangled, like parterres of flowers, with the most varied and brilliant toilettes. We have remarked taffetas, of white, rose, bright green, straw, pearl-grey, and *cedre de rose*, as very *recherche* materials; but those most in request are the *Vert d'Isly*, and the *Bleu de Syrie*; the latter with seven small *volants*, pinked. The *robes* are made long, and with the sleeves highly trimmed. At the waist is worn a ribbon, which terminates in a cockade and two ends, which are fringed. The *volants* remain decidedly the most favourite trimming of the skirt.

Upon the *corsages* of the most elegant robes are worn Spanish *aiguillettes* of which carnelian, studded with buttons to the taste, of mar-

site, opal, turquoise, pearl, agate, and mosaic; and buttons of mother-of-pearl and ivory, highly carved, are in high favour.

The *Chapeaux* of crape are most generally worn nearly all white; and these will continue the favourites throughout the summer, since they harmonise better with the toilettes, whatever may be their material. Italian or rice-straw are also in great repute.

*Mantelets* are worn of varied hues; but white muslin is much in request, trimmed with three *volants*, festoons, &c.

Among the favourites for the month are *chapeaux* of Italian straw, with one flower; robe of white taffetas, trimmed with three *volants*; white muslin *mantelets*, trimmed with lace, &c. Or, robes of striped taffetas, and *mantelet* of black taffetas, trimmed with black lace, are the favourite costumes on what may be termed, for the season, "dull days."

## SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

THE evening spectacle of the *Siege of Gibraltar*, at this popular resort is very good, if we take into consideration the terrific realities sought to be represented. The *action* commences about dusk, when the French



"THE SIEGE OF GIBRALTAR," AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—







**MUSICAL UNION.—THE EIGHTH AND LAST MEETING**  
TUESDAY, July 6, at Half-past Three o'clock.—Quartet in G, Bethoven; Quintet, Op. 53, C Minor, piano, Spohr; Quintet, G Minor, Mozart. Executants—Joachim, Joseph and George Holmesberger, Delfino, Platti, and Madame Duicken. Single Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, and Olivier's, Musicians. Members are requested to leave their tickets, and to pay their subscriptions yet due to Mr. Olivier, at the door.  
J. ELLA, Director.

**ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.—The**  
LAST EXHIBITION this season will take place on WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 7th, and will include Collections of FRUIT as well as PLANTS and FLOWERS. Tickets may be obtained at the Gardens by orders from Fellows or Members. Price 1s. each, or on the day, 7s. 6d. each. Office open from Nine to Six o'clock.

**SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The**  
FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East, each day, from Nine till Dusk. WILL CLOSE JULY 17th. Admission One Shilling; Catalogue, Sixpence.  
J. W. WRIGHT, Secretary.

**THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**  
THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 55, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace, from Nine o'clock till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.  
JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

**ONEIROMANCIE ARTISTIQUE.—LAST WEEK.—The**  
Extraordinary SOMNAMBULIST, Mdlle. ISA PRUDENCE, under the Influence of Mdlle. HERMINE, who has been the subject of fifteen days after Midsummer, with the wonderful and unprecedented Scientific Performances of Magnetic Phenomena, will, through the transmission of ideas by the agency of the will alone, give, before their departure for Manchester, five more representations at CONCERT ROOMS, 71, MOITIMER-STREET, THIS DAY, JULY 3, at Half-past Eight, Evening; WEDNESDAY, 7th; THURSDAY, 8th at Two; and on FRIDAY, 9th, and SATURDAY, 10th, at Half-past Eight, Evening.—Admission, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 3s.

**BRUNNEN'S MODEL OF ANCIENT JERUSALEM, as**  
in the days of our Redeemer, Model Room, 213, Piccadilly, near Regent Circus. Open from Eleven till Five. Admission, 1s.; Children and Schools, 6d. Free in the Evenings from Seven till Nine, on each adult purchasing the instructive Book and Map price of both 6d. Two children admitted for one Book. The popular descriptive Lecture every hour by the gentleman in charge. The counterpart Model at Blackheath on and after Monday, July 6th.

**SOLICITORS' AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE**  
SOCIETY.—Eighty per Cent of the Profits given to the Assured.—Apply to any respectable Solicitor, or at the Office, 57, Chancery Lane, London.  
CHARLES JOHN GILL, Secretary.

**COUNTY FIRE OFFICE, 50, REGENT-STREET.**  
ESTABLISHED 1807.

It is respectfully notified to parties holding Policies in this Office, the renewals of which fall due at Midsummer, that the same should be paid within Fifteen days after Midsummer-day. The Receipts are lying at the H.-ad Office, and in the hands of the several Agents. The Terms of the County Fire Office are highly advantageous to the Insured, and have secured to it a large share of public approbation. All claims are settled with promptitude and liberality. Full Particulars will be furnished to parties applying personally, or by post, to the H.-ad Office, or to any of its Agents, who are appointed in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom.  
JOHN A. BEAUMONT, Managing Director.

**AMBERGATE, NOTTINGHAM, BOSTON, AND**  
EASTERN JUNCTION RAILWAY.

In pursuance of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of Shareholders held at the George and Vulture Tavern, George-yard, Lombard-street, London, on Friday, 25th June, 1847, Benjamin Badger, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, in the chair, the Committee have the honour to convey to the Shareholders generally, to be held on Tuesday, the 13th July, 1847, at the George and Vulture, George-yard, Lombard-street, at One o'clock precisely, in order to determine what measures shall be adopted with reference to the present position of the undertaking—prior to the next Half Yearly Meeting of the Company for Election of Directors and for other purposes.

Copies of the Report presented at the Meeting of the 25th June, may be had on application at the offices of Joseph Davy, Esq., 75, Old Broad-street, London; or the Secretaries of the Stock Exchanges of Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Nottingham, and Sheffield.  
BENJAMIN BADGER, Chairman.  
B. BROUGH, Hon. Secretary.

Committee Room, George and Vulture, George-yard, Lombard-street, London.

**NEWCASTLE AND BERWICK RAILWAY.—OPENING OF**  
the LINE THROUGHOUT between NEWCASTLE and BERWICK

On and after THURSDAY, 1st JULY, the Line will be open throughout for Passenger Traffic, and TRAINS will leave LONDON and EDINBURGH at the following hours, by which Passengers may be booked through:—

Leave London .. .. 9 25 a.m. 10 30 a.m. and 4 0 p.m.  
Arrive at Edinburgh .. 11 0 a.m. 5 5 a.m. and 4 15 p.m.  
Leave Edinburgh .. .. 7 0 a.m. 9 0 a.m. and 4 0 p.m.  
Arrive in London .. .. 9 0 p.m. 4 45 a.m. and 8 0 a.m.

By Order, JAMES ALLPORT, Manager.

**EDUCATION.—YOUTH ARE PREPARED FOR THE UNIVER-**  
SITIES, EAST INDIA COLLEGES, AND PROFESSIONAL LIFE, by Mr. E. POCOCKE, assisted by Masters of Eminence in the different departments, comprising the chief European and Oriental Languages—the Greek and Latin classics, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy. Ready access is granted to a well-selected Library. Pupils under ten years of age are under the more immediate superintendence of Mrs. Pococke. A Prospectus, containing Terms, and a view of the Establishment, may be had by application to the Principal, Mr. E. POCOCKE, Arno's Court, Brinsford, between Bath and Bristol.

**PARIS, PROTESTANT ESTABLISHMENT.—MADAME**  
MARTIN, No. 1, Rue de Beaune, Faubourg St. Germain, receives a Limited Number of YOUNG LADIES on the plan of Home Education. The studies are conducted by the most Eminent Professors of the Capital, under the immediate superintendence of Madame Martin, who, during a residence of 25 years at Paris, has been engaged in Educating Young Ladies of Rank. The highest references given in England and on the Continent. Ladies wishing to repair a neglected education, and at the same time to have the advantage of introduction to society, can be received. If required, the Pupils may be sent for either to the Coast or England.

**MUSIC EASILY ACQUIRED.—Those Ladies and Gentle-**  
men who have taste and a good ear for Music, but who have no leisure or inclination to learn to play on the PIANO, may acquire the most melodious Musical Instrument. Sold at his depot, 268, Regent-street, by the remarkably easy method contained in Simpson's Book of Instructions, price 2s., any persons, although utterly unacquainted with Music, are enabled to teach themselves in one evening. The prices of Simpson's Dulcet Accordions from £1 1s. upwards; common Accordions from 6s. to 15s. N.B. None are genuine unless they have "Simpson, 268, Regent-street," stamped on them. Accordions repaired and exchanged.

**LADIES WHO KNOT ARE respectfully requested to peruse the**  
Advertising Pages of "Dombey and Son" for July, where will be found an announcement of a novel character, combining profit with pleasure. This Advertisement will not be repeated.

**LESSONS IN MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.—MRS.**  
HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most Finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to Pupils—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.—Millinery Rooms—Paper Models.

**SUMMER-HOUSE for SALE, with sitting room for twelve or**  
thirteen persons. The interior wrought in curious devices, with various-coloured small hazel. The front, of handsome elevation, also in various-coloured bark woods. To be parted with for £40; well worth £60. May be seen at SMITH'S Window-Blind Manufactory, and Horticultural Works, next the Horse Tavern, Kennington, Surrey.

"Garden seats beneath the shade,  
For talking age and whispering lovers made."  
**RUSTIC, SWISS, GERMAN, GOTHIC, CHINA, and various**  
SEATS, SUMMER HOUSES, &c., at very reduced prices, at INGRAM'S Manufactory, 29, City-road.

**GENERAL ELECTION.—Messrs. HARRISON and SONS,**  
the Heraldic Artists who had the honour of fitting up the Irish Relief Bazaar's Catalogue at Paris, at Willie's Rooms, with Embellished Borders, Trophies, and Flags of all Nations, now have them for hire. N.B. Some splendid Heraldic Embellished Works for sale. Arms Embellished for Embroiders on checked paper by Messrs. HARRISON and SONS, 23, Great Portland-street, Portland-place.

**JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES** are selling at  
the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers, or any other house. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s., one will be sent Free.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a Twopenny Stamp.

**WATCHES AND CLOCKS.—A Pamphlet, explaining the**  
various constructions, and the advantages of each, with a List of Prices, will be forwarded, Gratis, by post, if applied for by a post-paid letter, to T. COX SAVORY and CO., Goldsmiths, Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

**ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS.—Recently received from Paris,**  
an unusually large variety of FOURTEEN-DAY CLOCKS, to strike the hours and half-hours, in Ornate, Marble, and China. The designs are Pastoral and Historical, and include a few of great merit in the style of Louis XIV. The price is four, five, and seven guineas each, and upwards.

A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank.

**MUSICAL BOXES.—A large stock of the first quality,**  
playing upwards of 600 airs, overtures, &c., including selections from the following favourite operas—"The Bohemian Girl," "Marta," "Daughter of St. Mark," "The Bondmaid," &c. A Catalogue of the Music is now published, and may be had gratis, on application, to T. COX SAVORY and CO., Watchmakers, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

**SILVER PLATE, New and Second-hand.—T. COX SAVORY**  
and Co's Pamphlet of Prices, with outlines, may be had gratis, or will be sent post free if applied for by a paid letter. The contents are the prices, weights, and patterns of new and second-hand Silver Spoons and Forks, new and second-hand Tea and Coffee Services, Waiters, Silver-edged Plated Goods, the new plated on white metal Spoons and Forks, Watches, Clocks, Cutlery, Ladies' Gold Neck Chains and Jewellery.

T. COX SAVORY and Co., No. 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

**SILVER TEA SERVICES, of New Patterns.—A. B. SAVORY**  
and SONS, Working silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, respectfully inform their customers that they have recently finished a few new designs, in accordance with the present improved taste, and that they are sold at reduced prices from those customary in the trade.

Urbidge Pattern.

Strong Silver Tea-pot .. .. £10 18 0  
Ditto Sugar-basin .. .. 6 14 0  
Ditto Cream-ewer .. .. 5 10 6  
Ditto Coffee-pot .. .. 14 10 0

Complete .. .. £28 12 6

A variety of upwards of 50 Silver Tea and Coffee Services may be seen in the Show Rooms, and, on application, the illustrated price current, containing drawings, with the weights and prices of recent designs, will be forwarded to any part of Great Britain, Ireland, India, or the Colonies. Drawback on silver plate exported, 1s. 6d. per ounce.

**ABSCONDED.—WHEREAS JOHN WYBERD, formerly of**  
No 144, Park-terrace, Coventry-road, Birmingham, and late Collector to Messrs. Crowley, Hicklin, and Co., Carriers, has absconded, retaining in his possession moneys belonging to his employers, Notice is hereby given that TWENTY GUINEAS will be paid by the said Society to any party who will give such information as may lead to his apprehension and conviction.  
GUARANTEE SOCIETY'S OFFICES,  
19, Brixton-lane, Cornhill, London.

## PUBLICATIONS, &amp;c.

Published this day, in one volume, post 8vo, containing above 500 pages, illustrated with numerous Diagrams, price 5s.

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By H. STAUNTON, Esq.,  
forming the First Volume of "The Chess Library"  
York-street, Covent-garden.

**COINS OF THE ANCIENT ROMAN EMPERORS:** History of the Succession of the Ancient Roman Emperors, with the Prices of their Coins, bearing Portraits, their Dates and Motives, is just published by P. WHELAN, Dealer in Ancient Coins, 45, Strand, London, price 1s.; by post, 1s. 2d. Coins sent by post, Bought, Catalogued, &c.

**JENNY LIND.—THE PIANISTA, No. 82, for JULY,**  
contains Meyerbeer's Grand Opera of "The Robbers," as Piano Solo, with its fine Overture complete, for 2s. No. 81 contains the Vocal Music in the same Opera, with the French, Italian, and English words, for 2s. No. 80 contains Jenny Lind's Portraits of her Songs, and three of Pischke's, all with the German and English words, the whole for 2s. Nos. 78 and 79 contain 16 of Russell's Songs. £1 per No., p. 38 stamps. All on the finest paper full music size. "Pianista," Office, first floor, 67, Paternoster-row.

**JENNY LIND'S PORTRAIT GRATIS, as "Amina," in**  
"La Sonnambula" from the Publishing made in this country, by Mr. E. Walker, and engraved on steel, by Mr. Hall, with THE MUSICAL TREASURY, Part 82, Price only One Shilling, containing, besides the Portrait, Schubert's Ave Maria, and Six of the Swedish Melodies, sung by Mdlle. Lind, with the Original Words, and English Songs, now first adapted to the Music; printed in Music Folio, for the Pianoforte. Part 83, also, this day ready, price One Shilling, contains Six Other Swedish Melodies, including the Two Sung by Mdlle. Lind, at the Queen's Theatre, and Part 84, also, this day ready, price One Shilling, contains the Five Leading Vocal Pieces of "La Figlia del Reggimento," including all Mdlle. Lind's Songs. \* \* \* All the Pieces separately in Three-penny sheets. DAVIDSON, 19, Peter's-hill, Doctors' Commons (removed from Water-street, Blackfriars; and 22, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street.

**IT IS IMPOSSIBLE** to describe, within the limits of an advertisement, the bare outline of what

THE MAN IN THE MOON  
Contains for JULY, but when it is stated that Mr. Crindle gets into more scrapes than ever—that a trip in the Nautilus Balloon is profusely illustrated, and graphically described—that the Duke's Statue on the anniversary of Waterloo; Jenny Lind and the Great Naval Victory of the Elections, Bufo Lyrics; the Summer Casino; Lord Morpeth; Lays of Mornings After; Asot as it was with Gentlemen, and is with Gents; Vauxhall Sketches; Chat; Domestic Dramas; Opera Excitements—and, in fact, every topic of the day is alluded to—a month of the "Times" condensed into a small volume the price of SIXPENCE, at which it is published, is almost too contemptible to be mentioned.  
Published by W. M. CLARK, Warwick-lane.

Just Published, in Folscap 8vo., price 3s. 6d. cloth.

**LIFE-LORE: LESSONS FROM THE CHILDHOOD OF**  
NOLAN FAIRFIELD.

\* \* \* This work has been mistaken for an invention, but the characters are all known to the writer.  
"Tact and eloquent"—Spectator. "It contains so many indications of a reflecting mind, a simple but natural taste, is imbued everywhere with such strong religious feeling, and is written in such unaffected but most expressive language, that it is impossible not to give the author credit for the possession of a high order of intelligence."—Atlas.  
London: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, and LONGMANS.

NEW NOVEL BY MRS. GASCOIGNE.  
Now Ready, at all the Libraries, in 3 vols.

**EVELYN HARCOURT.**  
By the Authoress of  
"Temptation; or, a Wife's Perils," &c.

"The reader will find 'Evelyn Harcourt' a singularly clever, spirited, and eloquent book; and that, although the writer lays bare the heart with considerable talent, there is none of that repulsive anatomical exposure in which so many authors love to revel. The display is human, not inhuman."—Court Journal.

Also, Now Ready,  
THE ROMANCE OF WAR (Vol. IV.); or, The Highlanders in France and Belgium. A sequel to "The Highlanders in Spain." By JAMES GRANT, Esq., late 62nd Regiment.

Also, Just Published,  
MARY ANNE WELLINGTON; The Soldier's Daughter, Wife, and Widow. By the Rev. R. COBOLD, M.A. Second and Cheaper Edition. Complete in 1 vol., with illustrations.

HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

**THE 73rd NUMBER OF THE HYGEIST, for JULY, contains**  
a copy of Holy and Sacred Petition presented to the House of Commons on the 15th of June, signed by upwards of 21,700 of the people. Also, the inscription on the case containing that petition.—Mr. Fraser's Address to the Country on the subject of the petition.—Withdrawal of the Medical Inquisition Bill, &c. &c.—Office, 368, Strand, London.—Price 1d., or 2d by post; and may be had of all the Hygeian agents throughout the country.

**VALUABLE BOOKS.—R. SAYWELL'S CATALOGUE OF**  
Important and Interesting Works in the various branches of English Literature, at very Reduced Prices, may be had gratis, on application; or, will, on receipt of two postage stamps, be sent, prepaid, to any address.—193, HIGH HOLBORN, opposite New Oxford street.

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**FIELD'S CHEAP BOOK ESTABLISHMENT, 65, QUAD-**  
RANT, corner of Air-street.—The largest Collection of Books in London adapted for Presents; School Prizes, or the Drawing-room Table; comprising Histories, Voyages, Travels, Biography, Tales, Poetry, Fiction, &c., at less than one-half the published prices. Bibles, Prayer Books, Church Services, in every variety of bindings. Also a very large stock of Albums, and Scrap Books, from One Shilling to Four guineas. Catalogues may be had gratis.

**COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS, by Mr.**  
BEARD, Sole Patentee,  
85, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY;  
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ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, REGENT STREET.

**AIR GUNS AND AIR CANES.—An entirely new and**  
further improved assortment of these portable and silently destructive weapons, now on sale, adapted by REILLY JUN., for killing Rabbits, Rooks, Sea Fowl, &c., with ball, small birds with shot, Fish with harpoons, &c. &c. Prices commencing at 55s. each, pump and apparatus complete.—(See Treatise, price 6d.; by post, 1s.)—REILLY Gun-maker, Elizabethan Building, New Oxford-street.—REMOVED FROM 316, HOLBORN.

**CHUBB'S LOCKS, Fire-proof Safes, and Cash Boxes.—**  
CHUBB'S NEW PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS give perfect security from false keys and picklocks, and also give immediate notice of any attempt to open them. They are made of every size, and for all purposes to which locks are applied, and are strong, secure, simple, and durable. Chubb's Patent Fire-proof Safes, Bookcases, Chests, &c., Strong Japan Cash Boxes, and Dead Boxes of all sizes, on sale, and made to order, fitted with the Detector Locks.—C. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard.

**DEANE'S GUNS** are manufactured of no other than the  
choicest materials, and by none but the most experienced hands, under their immediate inspection, on their own premises. G. and J. Deane's one ambition is to produce the very best Gun that a sportsman can carry with him into the field; and their first object is to secure that its shooting qualities shall be decidedly and without question, unrivalled as to the workmanship. G. and J. Deane challenge any sportsman to show them any gun whatever may have been paid for it, or whatsoever name it bears. Guns made at the shortest notice. Repairs of all kinds with the utmost dispatch. Percussion Caps, Wadding, Powder, &c.—G. and J. DEANE, Gun Makers, No. 30, King William-street, London-build.

**METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-BRUSH,**  
and SMYRNA SPONGES. Useful Inquiry.—For proof of the extreme durability, power of cleansing, and true economy of the British Brush, the following facts will be found to perform its highly-important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions, and cleaning in the most extraordinary manner; hairs never come loose; it is peculiarly penetrating Hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like common hair. Improved Clothes-brush, that cleans harmlessly, in one-third the time. The new Velvet-brush, and immense Stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponges, at METCALFE and CO.'s only Establishment, 130B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles street.

**PORTRAITS AND MINIATURES.—There is not probably**  
any existing art which confers a more genuine and more intense pleasure, than that which perpetuates the features of those endeared to us by the ties of relationship, or by still closer bonds, and we all must be impressed with the gratification derived from possessing a faithful likeness of a parent or valued friend, in order that, when death or distance shall separate us, we may, through the medium of the painter's art, recall to our mind and sight the features and expression of those whose memory we hold most dear. Mr. HYMAN DAVIS, PORTRAIT PAINTER, Student of the Royal Academy, begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he receives visitors from Ten till Five, at his residence, 29, Percy-street, Rathbone-place, and having had considerable experience both in oil paintings and miniatures, can ensure unequalled satisfaction to those who may favour him with commissions in either branch of the art. Paper portraits, fire, and marine views, and other portraits or miniatures. Ancient and modern pictures accurately copied. Specimens may be seen and terms ascertained on application.

**NIGHT LIGHTS.—The breakage and uncertain burning of**  
nightlights render them useless. The dirt, smoke, and smell from oil is very disagreeable. The inconvenience is not being able to move the common mortars, and being lighted, and the light being so dim, that the medium of the painter's art, recall to our mind and sight the features and expression of those whose memory we hold most dear. Mr. HYMAN DAVIS, PORTRAIT PAINTER, Student of the Royal Academy, begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he receives visitors from Ten till Five, at his residence, 29, Percy-street, Rathbone-place, and having had considerable experience both in oil paintings and miniatures, can ensure unequalled satisfaction to those who may favour him with commissions in either branch of the art. Paper portraits, fire, and marine views, and other portraits or miniatures. Ancient and modern pictures accurately copied. Specimens may be seen and terms ascertained on application.

**MENIER'S FRENCH CHOCOLATE, prepared at the cele-**  
brated Manufactory, at Noisiel, near Paris. Established in 1825.—The great superiority of the CHOCOLAT-MENIER has caused it to be acknowledged in France as one of the most valuable daily aliments. Its consumption in that country alone exceeds 1,000,000 lbs. annually. It is in general request among all classes of society for breakfast, and is much used by the beau monde at evening parties, and for flavouring creams, custards, and various other sweet dishes. It is likewise highly recommended by the most distinguished members of the Faculty to delicate persons and children for its nutritive and digestive properties. CHOCOLAT-MENIER, being ready prepared and sweetened, is a necessary article to travellers, and men of business for luncheons, &c. This remarkable production has obtained from the French Government four silver and gold medals. Depots in London.—Messrs. DAKIN and CO., Tea Merchants, 1, St. Paul's Churchyard. HEDGES and BUTLER, 155, Regent-street. It may also be procured in London, and in the United Kingdom, at the most respectable Tea Dealers, Confectioners, &c.

**LADIES TRAVELLING, or during the Promenade, the**  
Aquatic Excursion, or while otherwise exposed to the Scorching Rays of the Sun, will find ROWLAND'S KALYDOR a most refreshing preparation for the complexion, dispelling the cloud of languor and relaxation, allaying all heat and irritability, and immediately affording the pleasing sensation attending restored elasticity of the Skin. Composed of choice exotics of balsamic nature, utterly free from all mineral admixture, it pleasantly eradicates the skin, and restores the complexion, and imparts a delicate smoothness of the Skin, with the glow of beauty and bloom. Its purifying and refreshing properties have obtained its exclusive selection by Her Majesty the Queen, the Court, and the Royal Family of Great Britain, and the several Courts of Europe. \* \* \* Beware of spurious "KALYDORS" for sale, containing mineral astringents utterly ruinous to the complexion, and, by their repellent action, endangering health. The only GENUINE has the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR" on the wrapper. Sold by them, at 20, HATTON-GARDEN, London, and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

**THE BITES OF GNATS, MOSCHETOES, BUGS, &c., are**  
entirely prevented by BROAD'S PERFUME, for keeping off insects. Prepared by J. Broad, Chemist, Richmond-road, Bayswater-park, Edgware, and may be obtained of Messrs. Sanger and Co., 150, Oxford-street. In Bottles, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 3s., and 6s. each. Orders by post will meet with attention.

**PURE ST. JULIEN CLARET, 28s. per Dozen; Pints, 18s;**  
imported direct by HEDGES and BUTLER, Wine Merchants, &c., 155 Regent-street; can be confidently recommended. Also, some superior Goshards Golden Sherry, 30s. per Dozen. On the receipt of a Post-office Order, or reference, will be immediately forwarded.

**CURBALL and SON, Importers of COGNAC BRANDY, of**  
the highest quality; choice Old Pale at 60s., and Brown at 48s. per Dozen. Bottles, 2s. per Dozen; Hamper, 1s. Brandy at 21s. and 24s. per Gallon. Pale High-flavoured Sherry at 36s. per Dozen.—35, Bishopsgate-street Within.

**EXTRAORDINARY IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANOS, at**  
MOTT'S, 76, Strand, most desirable in every respect; prices moderate, notwithstanding their great superiority over all others, their admirable quality and varieties of tone, their novel and beautiful effects, and their standing firmly in tune in any climate.

**PIANOFORTES for HIRE, in TOWN or COUNTRY.—**  
G. PEACHEY (by appointment Maker to the Queen), 73, Bishopsgate-street Within, opposite the Marine Society, respectfully solicits the attention of the public to his elegant assortment of improved Cabinet, Cottage, Piccolo, and Square Pianofortes, New Scale, 64 Octaves to G, at the lowest possible prices for instruments that can really be warranted. One hundred Pianofortes always for sale, with a variety of Secondhand.

**PIANOFORTES.—The cheapest house in London to purchase**  
these first-rate instruments is at H. TOLKIE'S, manufacturer, 28, King William-street, London Bridge. H. T., having completed his extensive alterations, begs his friends to view his splendid stock of PIANOS, which is not to be equalled by any maker, and at about half the price charged by them. H. T.'s much admired Piccolo, cash price £25. Old instruments taken in exchange.—TOLKIE, 28, King William-street, London Bridge.

**THE JENNY LIND, or LINFANTA CROCHET COLLARS,**  
Washed ready for use; infinitely superior to Lace; the most beautiful designs ever invented. Forwarded free for 1d. each, which can be sent either in stamps or Post-office orders, payable at the Borough Branch Office, to E. DRESSER ROGERS, Berlin House, 101, Mooragh. (The Trade supplied.)

**ANNUAL CUSTOM.—According to annual custom, at the**  
close of each season, a large amount of GOODS, reduced in price, are now on SALE, at a loss of a quarter to one-half from the original cost. Shawls, Silks, Mantles, Dresses, Fancy Goods, &c.—GEORGE SMITH, 32, Ludgate-hill (late Russell and Bridge's). The prices are marked in plain figures.

**RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.—J. RAWLINS respect-**  
fully announces that, in consequence of his relinquishing business, he is OFFERING for SALE, at a Great Reduction, his valuable Stock of FAMILY LIEBEN and GENERAL DRAPERY GOODS, comprising Damask Table Linen, Sheetings, Irish Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Huckabacks, Glass Cloths, Cambrics, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Long Cloths, Calicoes, Flannels, Blankets, Counterpanes, Quilts, &c., together with a variety of Fancy Dress, a Silks, &c.—133, Oxford-street, corner of Holles-street. Established, A.D. 1800.

**LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN AND INFANTS'**  
UNDER-CLOTHING. Mrs. NORTON'S Show-Room, 72, Strand, is now replete with an unrivalled Assortment of Infants' Hoods and Cloths, finished off in superior style, which are now offered to the public at the very lowest prices for Ready Money. Baby Linen of every description; Baskets, Bassinettes, &c. Outfits and Wedding orders executed with punctuality and despatch. 72, Strand, Adelphi.

**EXTRAORDINARY RICH AND CHEAP SILKS FOR**  
WALKING, WEDDING, AND DINNER DRESSES.—  
The Richest Fancy Pou de Soles Damas, at .. .. £1 10 0 the full dress.  
The Richest Black Dupons, at .. .. 2 17 0 Ditto.  
The Richest Black Satins, at .. .. 3 10 0 Ditto.  
Very Rich Pink and Blue Glacé Satins, at .. .. 1 15 0 Ditto.  
Very Rich White Wreath Silks, at .. .. 1 18 6 Ditto.  
Rich Fancy Checks, Striped and Glacé Dupons, at .. .. 1 18 6 Ditto.  
Patterns sent for inspection (free of expense) to any part of the United Kingdom.  
Address KING and SHEATH, 261, Regent-street.

**HALF-MOURNING DRESSES OF FOREIGN MANUFAC-**  
TURE, for SUMMER WEAR, both Light and Transparent.—DRESSES of the most elegant and fashionable Fabrics are now submitted to the notice of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, at the LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street. The most eminent pattern artists of the day have been invited by liberal premiums to design exclusively for W. C. JAY, patterns which are pre-eminent in variety, novelty, beauty, and delicacy of design; and manufacturers of eminence have been engaged in making the fabrics in the most elaborate perfection of their art. These designs, rare in their separate beauties of manufacture and pattern, and in their combination of excellence for Mourning Dresses, most tasteful, notwithstanding their entire superiority to anything hitherto executed, will be offered at the most moderate prices. Patrons of this Establishment will confirm the assertion that no where else can be found an assortment of Mourning Dresses so varied, so select, so excellent, or so extensive.  
247, REGENT-STREET.

**NO LADY OUGHT TO MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.—**  
A Bankrupt's Stock at Half Price. Every article requisite to fit up the Writing Desk may be had at J. H. KEATS, 142, Sloane-street, at a saving of 30 per Cent. Juvenile Books at a quarter their value; Bibles and Prayer-Books at a great sacrifice in price; Music, Fourpence for a Two Shilling Song, &c. &c. A list of prices sent post free. One week more at KEATS, 142, Sloane-street.

**BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.—The Thorn that veils the Primrose**  
from our view, is not more inviolable in Nature than superfluous Hair on the Face, Neck, or Arms of Beauty. For its removal, HUBERT'S ROSEATE POWDER stands pre-eminent. Beware of Counterfeits. The Genuine has been signed G. H. HOGARD for the last forty years. Sold for the Proprietor by HOOPER, Chemist, 24, Russell-street, Covent Garden; and by most Perfumers. Price 4s.; or two in one parcel, 7s.

**IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—GRAFFTEY'S DEPILATORY**  
removes superfluous Hair on the Face, Neck, or Arms, in a few minutes, without risk or injury. The directions are simple, and lead to certain success. Sample Packets per post 2s. 6d., or Bottles 4s. 6d., to be had only in London of S. GRAFFTEY, 26, Warwick-street, Regent-street; or by order of any Druggist or Perfumer in the Kingdom.—Also, GRAFFTEY'S INFALLIBLE HAIR DYE, price 3s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. Observe the Name.

**IMPORTANT CAUTION.—MESSRS. A. ROWLAND and**  
SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London, beg to caution the Nobility and Gentry against being misled by the attempts of some shookeepers, who to compounds of their own manufacture give the titles of "MACASSAR OIL," "KALYDOR," and "ODONTO," some under the implied sanction of Royalty, and the Government Departments, with similar attempts at Deception, while they copy the Labels, Bills, Advertisements, and Testimonials (substituting fictitious Names and Addresses for the real), of the Original Preparations. The only genuine "MACASSAR OIL," "KALYDOR," and "ODONTO," are "ROWLANDS" and the Wrapper of each bears the Name of "ROWLANDS," preceding that of the Article, with their Signature at the foot in RED INK, thus—"A ROWLAND & SON." Sold by them, and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

**SHIRTS.—GENTLEMEN are reminded that the Cheapest**  
Most Durable, and Best-Fitting SHIRTS are supplied by WHITELOCK and SON, 166, Strand. Those most recommended are Long Cloth, with Fine Linen Fronts, 1s. 6d. and 8s. 6d.; and all Linens, 8s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. Gentlemen waited upon in any part of London, with samples, or sent into the country, Free, upon receipt of the amount, and 1s. as part payment of postage. The measure requisite is the neck, chest, and wrist, tight.



# NEW CHURCH OF ST. MARK, HAMILTON-TERRACE, ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

This structure is a very neat specimen of modern church-building in the Early English style of architecture. In plan, the Church is divided into a nave and chancel; and it has north and south porches; but the chief entrance is in the tower at the west.

The exterior of the Church presents buttresses between the windows, and angle-buttresses at the ends of the Church, each finished by crocketed pinnacles. The windows are of very elegant design, and the tower is divided into three stories; in the lowest, is the chief entrance, recessed; in the next, is a large window of four lights, having a circular head, containing exceedingly well-designed tracery, and a clock, within a lozenge-shaped compartment, is above the window; in the upper story, are the belfry windows on each face of the tower. These windows are of two lights each, trefoiled, and having quatrefoils in their headings. Around the top of the tower, is a pierced battlement; and, at the corners, tall octagonal pillars rise from the angle-buttresses. An octagonal spire, having windows on its several sides, and enriched by crocketing at its angles, surmounts the whole, and will, when finished, be 165 feet in height. The porches are alike in style, and have recessed doorways, with double-light windows above them. The iron-work to the doors is of exceedingly good design.

The interior of the Church is very spacious, and from their being no arches to divide it into nave and aisles, the span of the open-timber roof is very great. The roof is of good arrangement, and stained in imitation of oak. The roof of the chancel is panelled in plain style. The chancel window is very good, and beneath it are decorated arches, within which the Sacred Monogram, Creed, Commandments, and Lord's Prayer are richly illuminated. The communion table and chairs are well designed, and in excellent taste. Encaustic tiles add to the decoration of the chancel, and produce a pleasing effect. The pulpit and reading-desk are placed at the south and north sides of the chancel arch respectively, and are of stained wood. The seats are all low, with tall ends wrought into trefoil heads, and are all of stained wood. Galleries run round three sides of the Church, supported by iron pillars and girders, the latter neatly ornamented in characteristic style. The organ, which will be erected in the west gallery, is not yet finished for use. A very elegant font, of octagonal form, and enriched with tracery and carved work, stands near the west door. This font is the gift of the architects of the Church (Messrs. T. Cundy and T. Cundy, jun.), and the Church plate, and all the fittings-up of the chancel, chairs, table, velvet, &c., are the munificent gifts of two friends of the Church.

At present, the Church has a plainer aspect than our Engraving; but as soon as sufficient money can be obtained, the tower and spire will be completed, and the pinnacles added to the buttresses. The interior roof, &c., is also so built that additional decorations may be added at a future period; but this will be the last to finish.

The entire cost of the Church, (including the site, £600,) has been £9830. This sum has been partly raised by subscriptions, and the loan of the Committee, viz., £1500. The latter sum has to be repaid; and, in addition, to complete the tower, spire, &c., a further sum of about £1800 required, which, it is hoped, will, in a few years, be received.

The local acts of the parish do not allow any rate to be made towards the building of St. Mark's Church: yet, each ratepayer of St. John's Wood is obliged to pay rate towards the five district churches, where, from the distance, only those who reside near can obtain the benefit.

When the whole is completed, a district will be fixed by the Bishop—the division being intended to commence at St. John's Wood-road to Kilburn; thence, down the west of the Abbey-road, to Circus-road, Cavendish-road, and the north side of St. John's Wood-road, to the Edgware-road—population of about 2500.

The Church contains 1400 sittings, 400 of which are free: the latter, assigned by the Bishop of London, are excellent—some are close to the pulpit and reading-desk, and others in the gallery, with a full view of the Church.

The Church was consecrated by the Bishop of London, on Thursday week, when the collection amounted to £144; there has since been received £25; and many additional seats have been taken.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES.

### CONSECRATION OF THE COLONIAL BISHOPS.

The ceremony of the consecration of the four newly-appointed Colonial Bishops took place on Tuesday morning, in Westminster Abbey. The Bishops were Dr. Gray, consecrated to the diocese of Cape Town; Dr. Tyrell, to the diocese of Newcastle, South Australia; Dr. Short, to the diocese of Adelaide; and Dr. Perry, to the diocese of Melbourne.

The ceremony was commenced at eleven o'clock, by which time all the seats set apart for the congregation and those who assisted at the ceremony were occupied. The morning prayer having terminated, the communion service was read by the Archbishop, and the responses and Nicene Creed sung. After which, a sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by the Bishop of London. At the conclusion of the sermon, the anthem, "Lord, for Thy tender mercies' sake" (Tarrant), was sung, during which the canon's verger conducted the Bishops designate to the chapel appointed, where they put on the rochets; and, having returned to the entrance of the sacristy, were received by the two presenting Bishops, viz., the Bishops of Winchester and Gloucester, and by them led to the rails of the communion table. The consecration service was then commenced, the Litany (Tallis) being chanted by two of the minor canons. The legal official having read the documents of appointment to the several colonial sees, and the necessary forms having been gone through, the Archbishop put the questions set forth in the consecration service to the Bishops designate, who then retired to put on their robes.

On their return, they were admitted within the rails, and took their places with the other Prelates; the anthem, "The Lord gave the word" (Handel), and the *Veni Creator* (Tallis), being sung by the whole choir.

The ceremony was conducted with more than usual solemnity, and lasted upwards of four hours; at the conclusion of it, the Dean, preceded by the Verger, conducted the Archbishop and the whole of the Bishops present to the Jerusalem Chamber.

### OXFORD. June 28.

In a Convocation holden this day for the purpose of admitting members of the University of Cambridge *ad eundem*, the following gentlemen were admitted:—

The Rev. J. Bosworth, D.D., Trinity College; J. Wray, Esq., M.A., Trinity College; Rev. W. H. Stokes, M.A., Gonville and Caius College; C. C. Babington, Esq., M.A., St. John's College; W. Hopkins, Esq., M.A., Peterhouse; Rev. T. Jarrett, M.A., Catherine Hall; Rev. J. H. Henderson, M.A., Trinity College.

### June 30.

EXETER COLLEGE.—Messrs. Ince, of Lincoln; Palgrave, of Balliol; and Curtis, of University, were this day elected to Fellowships at Exeter College.

WADHAM COLLEGE.—George Everleigh Saunders, B.A., of kin to the founder, and Samuel Joseph Hulme, B.A., were this day elected Probationary Fellows of Wadham College. At the same time Walter Waddington Shirley, Commoner of University; Stirling W. Day, Commoner of Wadham; and James Davenport Kelly, were elected Scholars of Wadham College.

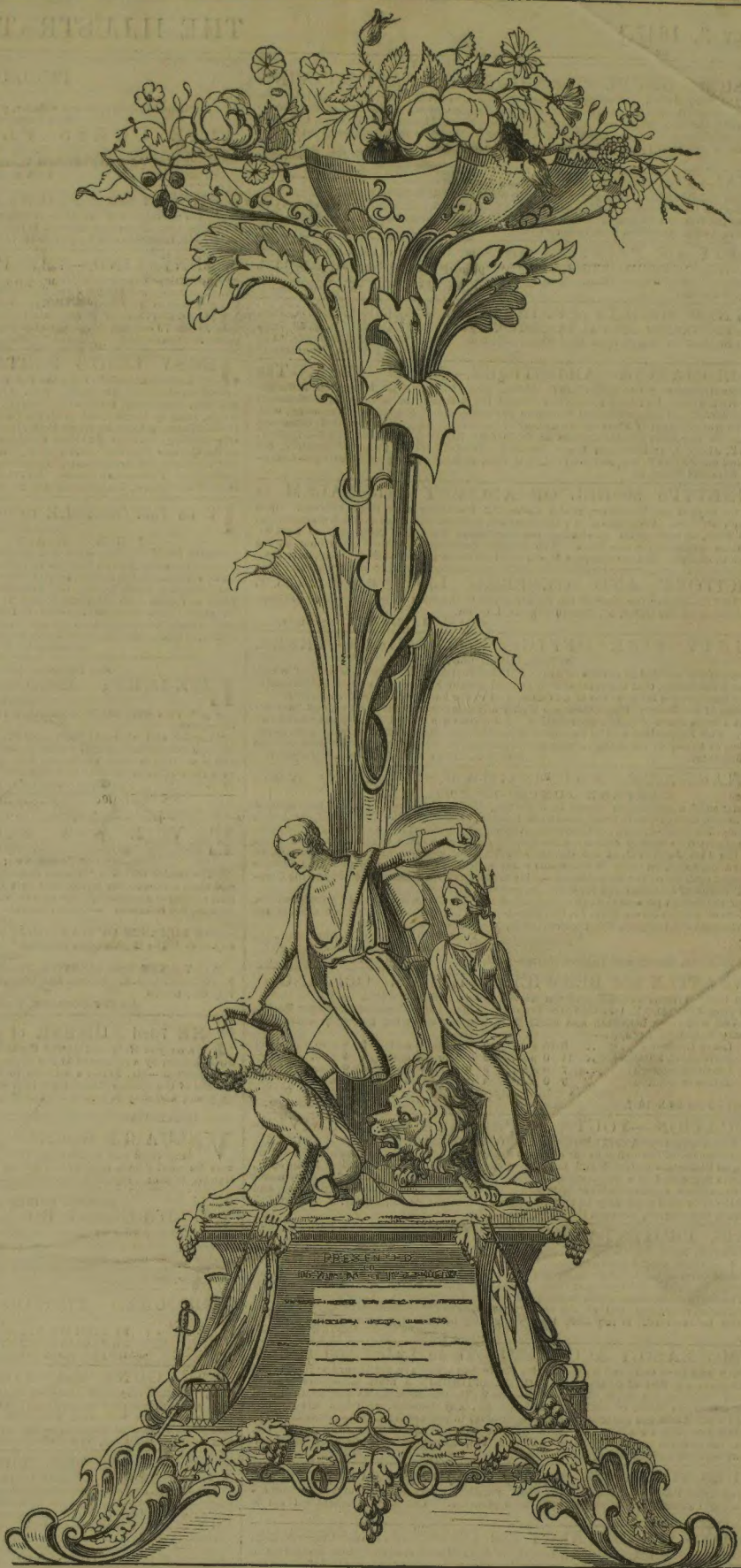


PLATE PRESENTED TO SIR HARRY SMITH, ON THURSDAY.

### CAMBRIDGE.

June 29.

At a Congregation held at St. Catherine's Hall Lodge, the following grace passed the Senate:—"To present an address to her Majesty the Queen upon the occasion of her Majesty's gracious visit to the University."

At the same Congregation, the following degree was conferred:—

M.A.—G. F. Snowball, St. John's College.

THE NEW CHURCH AT WEST DERBY.—The Bishop of Chester consecrated the new church at West Derby on Saturday, and preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion.

THE NEW COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.—On Wednesday, a meeting of the friends of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Dependencies, was held at the Hanover-square Rooms, for the purpose of raising funds to provide additional clergymen to aid and assist the four Bishops recently appointed and consecrated—three for Australia and one for the Cape of Good Hope. Lord Eldon, who has subscribed £1000 in furtherance of the object of the meeting, was voted to the chair, and was supported by the Bishops of Norwich, Oxford, St. Asaph, Salisbury, and Antigua; Lord Ellesmere, the Hon. E. Gladstone, &c. Resolutions were adopted in support of the objects contemplated, and much interest in the subject was manifested.

MR. AND MRS. HUDSON'S PARTY.—Mr. and Mrs. Hudson entertained the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl and Countess of Eldon, the Earl of Ripon, the Countess (Dowager) of Essex and Miss Johnstone, Viscount Morpeth and Lady Mary Howard, Lord Brooke, Lord John Manners, Lord Frederick Bentinck, Baron and Lady Parke and Miss Parke, Hon. Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Lawley, Hon. James and Hon. Mrs. Stuart Wortley, Hon. C. Howard, Captain and Miss L. Harcourt, and Mr. and Mrs. Meynell Ingram, at dinner on Wednesday evening, at their residence at Albert Gate. Mrs. Hudson had a *soirée* after the dinner.

THE QUEEN'S CORONATION.—The anniversary of the Queen's Coronation was observed on Monday, both in the metropolis and in the country, with the usual rejoicings.

### PLATE PRESENTED TO SIR HARRY SMITH.

This splendid Testimonial was, on Thursday, presented to Sir Harry Smith, by the inhabitants of the town of Whittlesea and its neighbourhood, Sir Harry's native place. The speech of the gallant soldier on the occasion will be found at page 7.

The Plate is a superb "centre ornament." In the design the principal group of figures represents Britannia, defended by Valour from Anarchy and Rebellion. On the side not seen in the sketch stands a figure of Peace, surrounded by subjects illustrative of its blessings. At the angles of the base (which is triangular) are groups of arms and other military devices; and, on the three sides, are contained the inscription (subjoined); Sir Harry Smith's arms and supporters, in bas-relief; and an engraving of Whittlesea Church, justly an object of pride to the gentlemen presenting the Testimonial. The height is thirty-three and a half inches; weight, four hundred and fifty ounces; and value, three hundred guineas.

### INSCRIPTION.

PRESENTED TO MAJOR GENERAL SIR H. G. W. SMITH, BART., OF ALIWAL ON THE SUTLEJ, G.C.B., COLONEL OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE, By Parties resident, or interested, in the Isle of Ely, in testimony of their esteem for the eminent services rendered by him, as an Officer of the British Army, during a period of Forty-two Years; and more particularly for the distinguished ability shown by him in gaining a decisive victory over the Sikhs, in India, when in Command of the British Forces, at the Battle of Aliwal, on the 28th January 1846.

Presented, 1st July, 1847.

The Testimonial has been designed and manufactured by Mr. B. Smith, of Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn. It is, certainly, a chaste and elegant work.

The information of an intention on the part of Sir Harry Smith's fellow townsmen at Whittlesea, his native place, to present him with a Testimonial of his long and brilliant services abroad having reached Ely, a meeting was convened on Saturday last, at which it was unanimously determined to invite the gallant General and his lady to a public entertainment on their way to Whittlesea. The invitation having been accepted, preparations were immediately set on foot to do every honour to the occasion; and, notwithstanding the shortness of the notice, by Wednesday morning, the day of his arrival, the whole city presented a holiday aspect. The leading streets were spanned with tastefully ornamented arches, and the majority of the houses decorated with flags and garlands. Sir Harry and Lady Smith were met at the railway station by a procession of the chief inhabitants, and conducted to the Corn Market, where a breakfast upon a scale of magnificence, not often seen, had been prepared under the experienced superintendence of Messrs. Youngblood, of Gerard's Hall, London, at which about 250 ladies and gentlemen sat down.

We have not space to enter upon a detailed account of the many admirable speeches which enlivened the ceremony, and the heartfelt and enthusiastic reception which greeted the illustrious visitor; but, in our next paper we purpose giving a full description of the proceedings at this assembly, and the subsequent one at Whittlesea on Thursday.

SHIPWRECKS.—The ship *Miracle*, Eliot master, from Liverpool, bound for Quebec, 34 days out, with 408 passengers, was wrecked on the Magdalen Islands on the 19th ult. Sixty-four were drowned and thirty died of fever.—Two other English vessels were lost on the same night.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1847.



NEW CHURCH OF ST. MARK, HAMILTON-TERRACE, ST. JOHN'S WOOD.